

*Administration*

*Report of the Manipur*

*1936-37*



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# ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1936-37.

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## CHAPTER I.

### GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The Manipur State lies between Latitude 23° 50' and 25° 30' North, and Longitude 93° 10' and 94° 30' East, and is bounded on the North by the Naga Hills; on the East by Burma, on the South by the Lushai Hills and Burma, and on the West by Cachar. The area of the State is 8,638 square miles, some 700 of which form the central valley of Manipur, which is inhabited by Meiteis, Manipuri Musalmans, Lois, Foreigners and some Nagas, such as Kabuis, Marings etc. etc., while the remaining area of over 7,938 square miles consists of mountainous and hilly country inhabited by Nagas, Kukis and other hill tribes.

The valley is about 2,600 feet above sea level with drainage from North to South and the highest mountains in the Hill area rise to nearly 10,000 feet above sea level.

The principal rivers in the State are the Imphal and Barak, the former with its tributaries draining the valley, the hills immediately surrounding it and the Southern Hills, and the latter draining the Northern and Western Hills. The Imphal river flows through the Chin Hills and the Kale Valley into the Chindwin river of Burma and the Barak river flows through Cachar and the Surma Valley into the lower Brahmaputra.

The valley of Manipur is dotted with lakes and marshes many of which dry up in the hot weather, but there are a number of large lakes which retain water throughout the year, the largest being the Loktak which is some 8 miles in length and 5 in breadth after the annual rains.

Statements for the temperature and rainfall will be found in Appendices II and III.





2. According to the census for 1931, the population of the State is 4,45,606, of whom 2,89,843 are inhabitants of the Valley, 1,50,839 of the Hills, and 4,924 of Jiribam. The population of Imphal and its suburbs is 95,668.

3. The revenue of the State during the last five years average Rs. 8,07,026. The State had Rs. 1,40,000 invested in Government Bonds, Rs 51,765 in Fixed Deposit in Imperial Bank of India and Rs. 2,390 in Post Office Cash Certificates. The State paid tribute of Rs. 20,000 to the Government of India during 1936-37.

4. Sreela Sree Astottara Satajukta Manipureswar His Highness Maharaja Sir Chura Chand Singhjee Bahadur K. C. S. I., C. B. E. Bhakta Rajarshi Sree Kunda Seva Binoda Dharma Palaka Beerchuramani Dampingamba Huyen Langsaiphaba Goura Bhakti Rasarnaba has six wives and has three daughters by the Maharani, three sons by the second Rani, one son (adopted by the Maharani), and two daughters by the third Rani, one son by the fifth Rani and one son and one daughter by the sixth Rani.

His Highness came to the Gadi in 1891 with the title of Raja and a salute of 11 guns. He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer and assumed ruling powers in 1908.

His Highness was awarded the C. B. E. in 1917 and was given the hereditary title of Maharaja in 1918. In 1934 His Highness was created Knight Commander of the Star of India.

The eldest son of His Highness, Maharajkumar Bodh Chandra Singh, is 28 years of age. He went with his younger brother Maharajkumar Priyabrata Singh to England in 1922 and married in 1929. In August 1934 His Highness the Maharaja was regretfully compelled to send him into exile, and with the consent of the Government of India he took up his residence in Benares and continued to stay there during the year under report.

Maharajkumar Priyabrata Singh, second son of His Highness, secured the degree of Bachelor in Arts of the Allahabad University in 1934; and the third son Maharajkumar Lokendra Singh passed the Chiefs' Colleges Higher Diploma (Intermediate) Examination of 1935-36 from the Mayo College at Ajmer and during 1936-37 he was sent to Shillong to undergo Military training and complete the course. The fourth son Maharajkumar Jai Singh adopted son by the Maharani joined this college during the year 1935-36 and is still studying there.

5. The undermentioned officials visited the State in June 1937.

Notable Visitors.

- (1) George Reid Shaw, A. M., I. C. E., Chief Engineer of Assam.
- (2) Thomas Edwin Furse Esqr. M. C., I. P., Inspector General of Police, Assam.

6. Mr. C. B. C. Paine, I. C. S., was President of Manipur State Darbar up to 8th February 1937, when he was relieved by Mr. A. R. H. MacDonald, I. C. S.

State Darbar.



The Darbar held 45 Administrative meetings and 130 Judicial meetings within this year.

7. His Highness the Maharaja spent 19 days touring in the State, visiting Khurukhul, Mayang Imphal, Wangoy, Kokehai and Ithing. His Highness spent 227 days in touring in British India in various places such as, Nabadwip, Calcutta etc. etc. His Highness left for Nabadwip on 23-10-36 and returned on 4th December 1936 and left again for Nabadwip, Calcutta etc. on 25th December 1936 and did not return during the year under report.

The President was on tour for 10 days (i.e. Mr. C. B. C. Paine 2 days and Mr. A. R. H. MacDonald 8 days) in the valley.

### HILLS.

1. The three Sub-divisions remained the same as in the previous year.

Charge.

Mr. S. J. Duncan, A. C. S., Assistant to the President, was in charge of Ukhrul Sub-division, and toured for 116 days during the year under report.

Mr. R. H. Shaw, A. C. S., was in charge of the Tamenglong Sub-division. He toured for 158 days.

Srijut A. Ibungohal Singh, B. A., B. L., Assistant to the President, was in charge of the Sadr Sub-division throughout the year. He toured for 69 days.

The President toured 69 days in the Hills (i.e. Mr. Paine 53 days and Mr. MacDonald 16 days).

Outposts of Lambus were posted as before at Mao and Maram in the Sadr Sub-division, at Sitapaboi in the Ukhrul Sub-division, and at Thanlawn in the Tamenglong Sub-division.

The conduct of the Hill Tribes remained satisfactory.

Conduct of Hill Tribes.

Relations with the adjoining British districts remained satisfactory.

Relations with British Districts.

There were 2 border meetings. In September 1936, the President met the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills at Mao; in December 1936, the President and the S. D. O., Tamenglong met the Superintendent, Lushai Hills at Tipaimukh; and on 10th December 1936 Assistant to P. M. S. D., Sadr met the E. A. C. of Kohima and they jointly enquired into a boundary dispute between Pudunamei, Manipur State and Khezakhenoma, Naga Hills.



## CHAPTER II.

### ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

1. Srijut Rajkumar Setu Singh, B. A., S. D. C. was in complete charge of the Land Revenue Office including Field Staff throughout the year. In order to relieve him of a certain portion of the undoubtedly heavy work which had fallen on him since the resignation of Srijut A. Ibungotombi Singh, 2nd S. D. C. on 31st June 1936, the Darbar empowered Lakpas to dispose of uncontested Mutation cases and of sale cases in which no remission of revenue was involved until a second S. D. C. be appointed. He was on tour for 109 days during the year under report.

Babu Chandra Nath Day continued to hold the post of Mauzadar at Jiribam throughout the year.

2. There were 4 Kanungoes and 29 amins as before.

Field Work (Land Records.)

Owing to the complete abolition of the Begar system in the valley 110 chainmen were employed at a cost of Rs. 5,700.

The Field staff was employed in the ordinary duties of settlement of waste lands, assessment of concealed cultivation, and exclusion of relinquished land from demand. They also checked and repaired station marks and reported about waste lands of Faut, Ferar and Jatrahin. Kajipat fishery was cadastrally surveyed during the year under report and the cadastral survey of Oinam Thingel, Imphal pana was commenced in the first week of June 1937.

The Jiri Field staff consisted of 2 permanent amins as before.

3. There was no change in the rate of assessment which remained  
at Rs. 5/15/- a pari for all classes of lands in the  
Assessment. valley with a minimum patta revenue of annas - 12/-.

Shop sites were assessed at three times the ordinary rate as before.

Land held by hillmen in the valley was assessed at Rs. 2/8/- per pari and in Jiribam the rate was Rs. 3/12/- a pari for 15 established villages and Rs. 2/5½/- a pari for 36 villages as before.

During the year 10,256 bighas (3390.41 acres) of land were measured in the Dariabadi survey as against 13,609 bighas (4498.84 acres) in the previous year, and 37 bighas (12.23 acres) as against 78 bighas (25.78 acres) were relinquished. There was a total increase of 8970 bighas (2965.29 acres) in the area of Rayotwari land cultivated. This increase was due to the new settlement of lands which were cancelled in the previous year.



Special tenure land increased by 1241 bighas due to the granting of additional free lands.

In Jiri 2,478 bighas (817 acres) were newly assessed but 1,557 bighas (513 acres) were relinquished, compared with 1942 bighas and 1863 bighas the corresponding figures for last year.

4. The current demand in the valley was Rs. 485,805 as against Rs. 4,86,814 in the previous year. The year opened Demand. with an arrear demand of Rs. 6,76,021. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 6,67,424. The fall in the current demand was due to the cancellation of relinquished pattas.

In Jiri the current demand was Rs. 9,418-3-0 as against Rs. 9,039-9-0 in the previous year. The arrear demand Jiribam. at the beginning of the year was Rs. 7,155-3-0 as against Rs. 8,222-8-0 in the previous year.

5. The permanent collection staff remained unchanged and consisted of 5 Lakpas, 5 pana clerks, 25 mohorriis and 43 Land Revenue collection. peons. In addition to these 8 temporary mohorriis and 16 temporary peons were employed throughout the year, and 6 temporary mohorriis and 12 temporary peons employed from February 19th to 30th June 1937.

The percentage of current revenue collected in the valley was 56.296 as against 44.679 in the previous year.

The total receipts from the valley, excluding Rs. 3,662 collected before the close of the year but not credited into the Treasury until after the 1st July, 1939, were Rs. 4,49,735 as against Rs. 3,27,348 in the previous year. Of the arrear demand Rs. 1,76,243 were collected and of the current demand Rs. 2,73,492. Remission was granted as usual to the old and helpless. Remission of current revenue amounted to Rs. 6,780 and of arrear revenue to Rs. 1,08,681. This latter sum was chiefly on account of cancellation of pattas for land which had gone out of cultivation and for which no bids were made when put to auction for the realization of arrears.

On the 30th June 1937 the total arrear demand was Rs. 5,96,630 of which Rs. 3,91,098 was against previous year's arrears and Rs. 2,05,532 against the current year's arrears.

Rs. 19,162 were realized on account of fines for late payment. Details of collections in each pana are shown in Appendix VII.

In Jiri the total collections were Rs. 10,831-3-0 as against Rs. 9,169 in the previous year. Of the current demand a sum of Rs. 4,281-12-0 was collected, and of the arrear demand Rs. 6,549-7-0. A sum of Rs. 250-2 was remitted leaving as arrears outstanding on the 30th June 1936 a sum of Rs. 5,492-1-0.

6. The coercive measures in force in the State include the sale of defaulting estates and the imposition of fines on Coercive measures those who fail to pay their revenue before the 1st March, the end of the collecting season.





During the year sale cases in respect of 67,338 defaulting estates carrying arrear revenue of Rs. 2,57,701 were instituted. Of this amount Rs. 60,363 was realised before the date fixed for the sales. Rs. 46,894 was realised by sale, and Rs. 27,439 was remitted as irrecoverable. Sale cases in respect of 36,118 estates with the object of realizing Rs. 1,23,005 were still pending at the close of the year. In all therefore 31,220 cases were disposed of during the year under report.

In Jiri there were for disposal 729 sale cases with the object of realizing Rs. 78,702. Of this amount Rs. 6,859.11 was realized before sale, Rs. 316-5-0 by sale, and Rs. 278.11 including Local Rate was remitted as irrecoverable. At the end of the year 26 cases were still pending for the realisation of Rs. 415.7. In all therefore 703 cases were disposed of during the year.

7. Out of 6,867 cases for disposal 3,699 were finished and 3,168 remained pending as against 2,814 disposed of out of 5,156 in the previous year.

Court works.

In Jiri 205 cases were disposed of out of a total of 504 as against 290 out of 467 in the previous year. 299 cases remained pending.

Appendices IV and V give details of case work.

\*Appeals against the orders of the Land Revenue Courts lie to the President, and from him to His Highness the Maharaja. Appendix VI gives details of these appeals.

### HILLS.

The collection of Hill House Tax in the Ukhrul Sub-division was satisfactory; but in Sadar and Tamenglong it was unsatisfactory. Rs. 83,487 was collected and credited as against Rs. 75,401 in the previous year.

Hill House Tax.

Actual collections were as follows :—

Sadar	Rs. 31,539
Ukhrul	Rs. 25,342
Tamenglong	Rs. 26,606

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## CHAPTER III.

### PROTECTION.

#### Valley.

1. The State maintains a force of Military Police, of which His Highness the Maharaja is Commandant.

Throughout the year under report His Highness held Command. During His Highness's tour outside the State and on several occasions, such as sickness etc., Srijut Nongmaithem Shyamcharan Singh, Selungba, Ordinary Darbar Member, held command on behalf of His Highness from the 24th July 1936 to the 14th August 1936; and again from the 18th September 1936 to the end of the year.

Srijut Huidrom Meghachandra Singh continued to hold the charge as Subedar Major throughout the year.

The force is organised into 6 platoons. There are eight Indian Officers and 225 other ranks. Details will be found in Appendix VIII. It is armed with short Lee-Enfield rifles and kukries. It is generally employed to provide guards for the Palace, the Jail, and the Revenue Office, and to preserve internal peace when required. It provides guards of honour to His Highness, and escorts for him and for the President of the Darbar when necessary. Escorts to guard prisoners en route from Imphal to adjacent British districts are also taken from the force.

The total cost of the maintenance of the force was Rs. 35,786 as against Rs. 37,060 in the previous year.

2. Srijut Rajkumar Bhaskor Singh, Khurailakpa, Ordinary Member of the State Darbar, held charge of the Civil Police Department throughout the year. He was on tour for 14 days.

The strength of the force at the close of the year was 1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 5 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 4 Head Constables, 5 Writer Constables, 38 Constables, and 222 Chowkidars. There are also 10 chowkidars in Jiri.

There is only one Thana in the valley, and it is at Imphal. No change was made in its jurisdiction which extends only over Imphal itself. Cases in the *Louai* are only taken up on the orders of the President, the Judicial Member, or the Police Member. Such orders are given in cases of murder, homicide, serious rioting, and affrays endangering the proper maintenance of law and order. In addition to the thana there are 4 permanent outposts, one at Mao, one at Sengmai, one at Pallel, and one at Jiribam. They control the Dimapur, Burma, and Cachar Roads.

The ratio of police including chowkidars, to the population of the valley was 1:1069·34.



Appendices IX and X give statements showing the number and nature of crimes and the working of the police during the year.

The total number of cattle reported lost was 163 (87 in Imphal and 76 in *Louai*) as against 136 in the previous year. Of these 7 were recovered from *jhils* or otherwise.

There were 69 unnatural deaths reported during the year.

3. Srijut Nongmaithem Shyamcharan Singh, Selungba, Ordinary Member of the State Darbar, held charge of the Criminal and Civil Justice. Judicial Department throughout the period, under report. He was on tour for 12 days.

There was no change in the number or constitution of the Courts in the valley and Jiribam. The Courts are (1) Darbar, (2) Cherap, (3) Sadar Panchayet, (4) Court of the Mauzadar, Jiribam; and (5) 13 Rural Panchayets.

The powers and functions of the above courts remained unchanged.

Appendices XI to XVI give details of the disposal of cases by the above courts.

4. There is only one prison in the State and it is at Imphal. It was opened in 1892, and since then up to the 30th June 1937, the total number of male convicts accommodated in the Jail was 7,764, of female convicts 103, of Civil prisoners 837, and of Lunatics 184. There is a small lock-up at Jiribam.

During the year under report Srijut Nongmaithem Shyamcharan Singh, Selungba, Medical Member of the Darbar, and His Highness the Maharaja, were at different times in charge of the Jail Department.

The Jail staff consists of one Jailor, one Deputy Jailor, one Assistant Jailor, one Clerk, one Workshop Overseer, one Head Warder, one second Warder, 13 Warders, 8 temporary Warders, and 6 other servants.

The numbers of the prisoners remaining from the previous year were 198 male convicts, 12 male undertrials, 1 female convict, 1 female under-trial and 9 Lunatics.

The following prisoners were admitted during the year under report:—

	1936-37		1935-36	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Convicts	265	4	229	1
Undertrials	473	4	344	5
Civil	21	0	23	0
Lunatics	8	1	12	1
Total	767	9	608	7

Out of the total number of 490 undertrials (including 13 from the previous year) 150 were convicted, 326 were released, and 14 remained pending trial. Out of the 299 convict and civil prisoners:—

238 were Manipuri Hindus, 24 were Manipuri Mahammedans, 18 were hillmen, 5 were foreigners, and the 4 female convicts were Manipuri Hindu and Mahammedan women.



The average period of detention before conviction or release of under-trials was 17 days as against 38 days in the previous year.

Daily average of prison population	...	243.23
„ „ of Sick	...	28.1
Escaped convicts	...	3
Recaptured (including convicts who escaped in previous years).	...	Nil
Escaped prisoners who returned of their own accord	...	1
Convicts with sentence of 3 weeks or less	...	16
„ under age of 16 years	...	12
„ sentenced to whipping	...	10

The following prisoners were in the Jail on the 30th June 1937.

	1936-37		1935-36	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Convicts	213	1	198	1
Undertrials	14	0	12	1
Civil	2	0	0	0
Lunatics	8	1	9	0
Total	237	2	219	2

Of these 207 were Manipuri Hindus, 18 were Hillmen, 9 were Mohammedans, 3 were foreigners, and the 2 females were Manipuri and Hillwomen.

During the year under report 9 convicts were punished for offences committed while in Jail, as against 7 in the previous year. 3 convicts died in Jail, as against 6 (including 2 hanging cases and 1 undertrial) in the previous year. 2 Convicts and 1 undertrial were released on account of sickness and blindness as against Nil in the previous year. 1 convict was transferred to Shyllhet Jail as against 10 in the previous year.

During the year under report prison labour was distributed as follows :—

	1936-37	1935-36
Palace Moat ( free labour )	10,833	10,990
Work on contracts	110	475
President's compound and Police Bazar ( free )	490	
Antimalarial work ( free )	2,740	2,870
Work at daily rates	1,210	1,009
Jail Garden	2,907	3,482
Jail workshop	6,804	6,123
Jail service	27,417	26,684
Sent to court for trial	797	1,071
Undertrial	6,135	8,549
Cells and Lunatics	3,711	2,496
Sick	8,328	7,056





During the year under report receipts from the Jail were as follows  
(taken to the nearest rupee) :—

Receipts.	1936-37	1935-36
Contracts ... .. Rs.	18- 8-0	125
Daily labour ... ..	208-14-0	205
Durries, newar etc. ...	3,254- 5-9	2,439
Basket ... ..	49- 3-9	68
Mustard oil and oilcake	620- 3-0	813
Jail garden ... ..	132-10-3	107
Miscellaneous ... ..	4- 0-0	...
Civil prisoner's diet money	113-11-8	121
Rent for Jail shop ...	8- 0-0	4
	<hr/> Rs. 4,409- 8-5	<hr/> 3,882

A sum of Rs. 2,648 was spent on the purchase of raw materials as against Rs. 2,397 in the previous year.

The total cost of the Jail establishment, maintenance of prisoners, upkeep etc. amounted to Rs. 17,182 as against Rs. 10,722 in the previous year.

The system of allowing convicts remission for good conduct and good work was continued throughout the year under report according to the rules laid down for jails in British India.

#### Hills.

1. Outposts consisting of one Indian Officer and 50 sepoy are stationed at both Ukhrul and Tamenglong. The relations between these outposts and the people continued to be friendly.

2. There is no special police force in the Hills. The duties both of police and messengers are carried out by Lambus. They hold a position of peculiar trust and dignity, and act as interpreters in the Hill Courts.

The staff on the 30th June consisted of 1 Lam Subedar, 3 Mohurrirs, 4 Head Interpreters, 2 Head Lambus and 53 lambus. Six lambus are Manipuris and the rest are hillmen.

The staff is distributed as follows :—

#### SADR HEAD QUARTERS.

- 1 Lam Subedar ( Kuki ).
- 1 Head Interpreter „
- 9 Kuki Lambus.
- 6 Manipuri Lambus.
- 1 Kabui.
- 1 Kacha Naga.
- 1 Mao Naga.
- 1 Maram „



## AO OUTPOST.

- 1 Mohurrir ( Mao ).
- 1 Permanent lambu „
- 2 Rotation lambus
- ( all Mao Nagas ).

## KHRUL HEAD QUARTERS.

- 1 Head Interpreter ( Kuki ).
- 3 Kuki Lambus.
- 7 Tangkhul Lambus.

## JENGLONG HEAD QUARTERS ( including THANLAWN OUTPOST ).

- 2 Head Interpreters ( Kuki ).
- 15 Lambus.
- 2 Head Mohurrirs.

## MARAM OUTPOST.

- 1 Head Lambu ( Maram )
- 3 Rotation lambus.
- ( all Maram Nagas ).

## SITA PABOI OUTPOST.

- 1 Head Lambu ( Kuki ).
- 3 Kuki Lambus.

3. In the Hills the President has powers equivalent to those of a District Magistrate in British India, and the Assistants Criminal and Civil Justice. to the President have powers equivalent to those of 1st class Magistrates. The courts of these officers hear all cases in which any party is a hillman except cases arising in the British Reserve. Appeals against the orders of the assistants lie to the President, and appeals against the orders of the President lie to the Political Agent.

Statements showing the disposal of cases will be found in Appendices VII to XXII.

As far as possible cases arising far from Sub-divisional head quarters are disposed of locally by the Sub-divisional Officers when they tour in the locality. Consequently cases are sometimes kept pending longer than would otherwise be necessary but parties are saved from having to make journey of several days to head quarters.

Details of interdistrict Cases are given in Appendix XXIII, XXIIIA, and XXIIIB.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### PRODUCTION.

#### Valley.

1. Weather on the whole was good except in the last part of the year. From the beginning of July, 36 to the end of March, 37 there was no bad weather worth mentioning. In the last part of the year agricultural operations suffered to some extent—from April, 37 to the middle of May, 37 due to insufficiency of rainfall and from the middle of May, 37 to the end of June, 37 due to cattle epidemic which has been prevailing up till now. On the whole the rice crop was satisfactory being reckoned as a 12 anna crop. Other crops were fair. In Jiribam the production was fair and value of produce increased a little.

The area in the valley under rice was 5,55,046 bighas ( 1,83,486·280 acres ), and under other crops was 46,202 bighas ( 15,273·380 acres ). In Jiri 2,478 bighas ( 817 acres ) were newly assessed during the year, but 1,557 bighas ( 513 acres ) were relinquished.

2. Unskilled labour in Imphal is paid from annas 4 to annas 6 a day, and in the Lawai from annas 5 to annas 7 a day. Forced labour for State and Government purposes in the Hills is paid from annas 4 to annas 6 per day. Bullock carts are paid @ annas 5 per cart in town areas of 3 miles radius and @ annas - 1·6 per mile outside the town. Wages for artisans remained low as in the previous year, a good carpenter getting only about annas -·8 - a day in his village, and about annas -·10/- a day outside his village.

3. The price of rice was lower during the year than in the previous year. The average rate was 26 seers to the rupee as against 21 seers to the rupee in the previous year. The price of other food grains was also comparatively low. No embargo was placed on the export of rice during the year.

4. During the year 2,40,625 maunds of rice and 1,26,798 maunds of chira were exported as against 1,89,608 maunds and 1,00,304 maunds respectively in the previous year ; of this, 8643 maunds of rice were supplied for Government purposes.

Messrs. Mangolechand Kisturchand and Co., of Imphal held the contract of the Cart-tax-monopoly and collected Rs. 98,829. For this the State received from them Rs. 81,500 as fees for the monopoly right.



5. An export tax of Rs. 10 a buffalo, Rs. 8 a bullock and Rs. 5 a pony is levied on all such animals exported from the State, and also on all such animals exported through the State from one part of British India to another.

The collection of this export tax is carried on in the Foreigner's Office which was in the charge of Srijut Sanjenbam Nodiachand Singh, B. A. During the year under report 2,317 bullocks, 54 buffaloes, 809 Bangors (buffaloes of foreign breed) and 426 Ponies were exported from the State. During the same year, 420 buffaloes and 11 ponies passed through the State from Burma to Assam.

Owing to outbreak of foot and mouth disease no cattle or buffaloes were exported from or through the State by the Dimapur Manipur cart road during the period from 24th April 1937 up to the end of the year under report, and by the Cachar road from 21st May 1937 up to the end of the year. The disease was prevalent even after the end of the year.

There was an increase in the export of buffaloes, Bangors and ponies, but a decrease in the export of bullocks and Burmese animals from the State as compared with the previous year.

During the year under review Rs. 26,760 was collected as Export tax as against Rs. 33,681 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the ban on export during the cultivation season which is the high time for cattle export.

#### FOREST DEPARTMENT, MANIPUR STATE.

Srijut Lairenmayum Ibungohal Singh, B. A., B. L., Additional Member, Manipur State Durbar, continued to hold charge of the Forest Department throughout the year under report. He was on tour for 43 days.

There were 7 cases pending at the beginning of the year, and during the year under report 164 cases were filed and reported; of these 166 were disposed of and 5 cases remained pending on the 30th June, 1937. 5 appeals were preferred against the order of the Forest Member. In 3 of these his orders were confirmed and 2 remained pending.

There are 9 State Reserves viz. Langol, Heingang, Kambung, Thingcham Kaimai, Tolbung, Vangai, Warok, Koneng, Khoirentak, the last mentioned three Reserves being petty Reserves; their area will not be more than 3 or 4 square miles. One reserve named Sambei Purum State Reserve was created and approved by the President and the Durbar Manipur State (Vide D. R. No. 4A of 10-36); proposals for the constitution of a new State Forest Reserve in Chingkhel ching and part of Nongmaiching and extension of Kambung reserve were on foot during the year under report. The system by which the hill villages, on the hills overlooking the valley and those near the rivers by which extraction of wood to the valley is possible, are





given the option of buying the Monopoly right in wood and grass growing in their village land was continued. In the year under report the sale of these mahals was, as before, made by the Hill Office.

A valley village land or fishery is assessed as grass mahal if there is grass fit for sale. These grass mahals are unclassified State Reserves. In most cases the boundaries of the grass mahals coincide with those of village lands and fisheries. Due to the extension of settlement for cultivation the area of these unclassified State Reserves is decreasing year by year. It is apprehended that in near future very little land will be left for grass mahals and there may be grass famine. There are 152 grass mahals in the valley. Of these 26 were struck off the list due to the extension of cultivation. The sale by auction of these mahals was continued as in previous years. In the year under report the sale was not so successful as in the previous year as it produced only a sum of Rs. 2,994 as against the sum of Rs. 4,131 collected in the previous year. This was due to the fact that incessant rains and floods occurred when the grass was very young, resulting in a poor yield.

Permission to the Valley Villages near the hills to cut fire-wood free for their personal use from the neighbouring hills was continued and there was little or no ukok trouble during the year under report.

The Forests in the drainage area of Jiri-Borak and their tributaries known as Jiri-Borak Forests continued to be managed by the Assam Forest Department, who retained 25% of the royalty collected to cover their expense and to meet the import duty. As Mr. Hari Singh, B. Sc. (Edin), State Forest Officer was appointed Deputy Conservator of Forests by the Bombay Government he resigned his post on 10th September, 1936 and Mr. Comandur Padmanab B. Sc. (Edin) was appointed State Forest Officer on 18th September, 1936. Owing to this sudden change the Assam Government was approached for postponing the handing over charge of the Jiri-Borak Forest up to 31st December, 1936. From the 1st January, 1937 the State Forest Department has been managing Jiri-Borak Forests. Revenue Station has been established at Jirimukh which is the most convenient and only place within the Manipur Territory for this purpose. Jirimukh Staff consists of one Revenue Station Officer, 2 Foresters, 1 Forest Guard, 1 Dak runner and one boatman. During the year under report this Staff did both collection of the Forest Revenue as well as the patrolling of the Forests. The Revenue Station Officer is the head of this Office. The work is going on smoothly. No import duty is paid by the State for exporting her wood to British India but the State must realise the same rate royalty as is realised by the Government Forest Department. Though the State could not take over charge of these Forests until 1st January 1937 there was an increase in the amount of Revenue from this source, the amount being Rs. 12,848 5/6 as against Rs. 9,765 1/3



received in the previous year. Forest Member, Manipur State Durbar inspected this Office in February, 1937. State Forest Officer Mr. Hari singh was on tour for 25 days and Mr. C. Padmanab 124 days during the year under report.

Forest Toll Stations in various parts of the valley were sold by auction as usual. There was a further increase of revenue from this source, the amount being Rs. 8,914 11/- as against Rs. 7,059 1/- realised in the previous year. It may be mentioned that the amount collected during the year under report was a record collection. There was no remission and the kists were realised without difficulty.

The important lime pits in the Hills are Towpokpi near Sugna, Tangjeng situated some 3 miles from Tangjeng, Pallel lime pits near Pallel. There are other minor lime pits viz. Kangkhan Yanbi, Koljam Konjin etc. There was further increase in the amount of revenue from this source the amount being Rs. 2,967 as against Rs. 1,153 in the previous year.

During the year under report the Agar Mahal was sold on the expiration of the previous lease and a proposal was on foot to sell monopoly right to realise royalty on Jade. The collection from the monopolies was Rs. 1,322 as against Rs. 815 in the previous year.

During the year under report the Khonglen salt well at Shikhong, which has failed since its repair some 24 or 25 years back, has been repaired according to the time-honoured method. One energetic young contractor Huidrom Gourmani Singh did the work for Rs. 350. The Durbar afterwards increased the amount to Rs. 100 which was his tender amount. Although it was generally thought that the contractor would fail he successfully repaired the khong which is now paying Rs. 100 - a year to the State.

The Forest revenue collected during the year under report was Rs. 31,873 6 6. The actual expenditure for the Forest Department during the same year was Rs. 7,794 1 1.

Appendix XXIV will show the detailed statements of the Forest Revenues collected during the year under report.

#### ARTS AND CRAFTS DEPARTMENT.

The department was under the supervision of Maharaj Kumar Priyabrata Singh, B. A. and Srijut K. Tombi Singh continued to be the Manager.

The sale proceeds varied from month to month. In July, 1936 the amount was Rs. 399-6-9, in August Rs. 160-1-0, in September Rs. 341-0-3, in October, Rs. 166-6-0, November brought Rs. 557-12-1, December Rs. 244-5-11, January, 1937 Rs. 1530-7 3, February Rs. 924-13-7, March Rs. 377-10-1, April Rs. 439-2-0, May Rs. 439-8-6 and June Rs. 610-10-11.

The total sale proceeds for the year amounted to Rs. 6,188-4-7, as against Rs. 9,066-5-6 in the previous year.



In December the Manager and Babu N. K. Kerr of Maxwell Bazar were sent with goods to participate in the Lucknow Exhibition. The sale proceeds of this Exhibition amounted to Rs. 2,395-12-9. At this exhibition one gold medal and one silver one were awarded for our hand woven goods.

Babu Noresh Chandra of Imphal Pharmacy took some of our articles to the Habiganj Exhibition and a Silver Medal was awarded to this department.

### HILLS.

1. The staple crops are rice, millet, job's tears and maize.  
Weather and Crops. The weather was on the whole favourable and crops were satisfactory.

2. Unskilled labourers in the hills when employed on State P. W. D. works by the contractors are paid - 6 - a day. Other  
Wages and Labour. impressed labour is paid at the rate of -/4- a day.

3. Cotton and linseed are produced mainly in the hills near the valley where the hillmen can usually find a ready  
Exports and Imports. market. In the South West area, particularly Senvon and Parbung, they can get their cotton and linseed exchanged with salt, thread and other articles from men from Cachar.

Maize was a source of some profit in the east. The leaves that cover the cobs are sold in Burma where they are used in making Burma Cheroots, but now this trade has suffered a setback on account of refusal of the Burmese shopkeepers to pay a better price for leaves. Pan is cultivated in the West by the Kabuis and sold in Cachar and Manipur. Potato cultivation is now getting a firm hold round about Ukhrul but so far the cultivation has been mainly for home consumption.

The potatoes grown in Mao are exported into Assam. Oranges are grown in the West, and during the year under report orange seedlings have been planted in Ukhrul. The result of this experiment may be known after some years.

During the year under report no tea seed was exported.

As was reported in last year's report wheat cultivation had been introduced in Ukhrul. The experiment has so far been unsuccessful. The cultivation was done in May and that may probably be the cause of the failure. Attempts have been made to get into touch with agricultural institutions but no advice has so far been forthcoming.



## CHAPTER V

### REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1. The gross total revenue of the State was Rs. 9,12,155, as against Rs. 8,53,691 in the previous year. The budget estimate of the gross total revenue was Rs. 8,36,167. Actual revenue thus exceeded the estimated figure by Rs. 1,05,968.

The total gross expenditure was Rs. 8,92,496, against a revised budget estimate of Rs. 8,58,995. Thus a sum of Rs. 56,499 was not spent out of the budget allotments.

There was therefore a surplus of Rs. 1,39,639, as against a deficit of Rs. 21,680 in the previous year.

The actual receipts and expenditure of the Valley, Hill and Water-works budgets (including the suspense account heads), are shown separately in Appendices XXVI to XXVII (E).

2. Appendix XXVIII shows the closing balance of the State money in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1937. The actual closing balance on the 30th June, 1937 was Rs. 2,84,325-11-8, as against Rs. 1,44,665-10-0 on the 30th June, 1936.

3. Appendix XXVI shows the estimated and actual revenue receipts.

Receipts.

(i) Collection of Land Revenue was good. Rs. 1,60,561 were collected, as against Rs. 3,36,998 in the previous year.

(ii) Fishery revenue fell badly.

(iii) Foreigners Tax exceeded the estimate by Rs. 3,770.

(iv) Forest revenue was normal.

(v) Receipts under Law and Justice (Court-Fees etc.) exceeded the estimate by Rs. 3,414.

(vi) Jail revenue exceeded the estimate by Rs. 892-0-0.

(vii) Excise revenue exceeded the estimate by Rs. 10,352-0-0, this unusual rise being due to the State's share of the Match pool of the Government of India.

(viii) Income Tax and Trading License Fees fell a little.

(ix) Cart-Tax receipts were collected to the full amount of estimate.

(x) Cattle tax receipts were Rs. 6,760 more than the estimated Rs. 20,000.

(xi) Fine receipts improved, showing a total of Rs. 25,656 as against Rs 15,397 in the previous year. Fine realised for late payment of revenue are included in this figure.





- ( xii ) Receipts on account of Registration Fees improved exceeding the estimate of Rs 2,500 by Rs 2,000.
- ( xiii ) Vehicle Tax receipts exceeded the estimated Rs 2,850 by Rs. 1,670.
- ( xiv ) Receipts from the Arts and Crafts Department fell badly.
- ( xv ) Details of miscellaneous receipts are as follows :—

	1936-37	1935-36
House and furniture rent ...	980	2,017
Survey and Partition fees ...	...	34
Education fees ...	1,079	1,107
Hide Monopoly ...	167	166
Other items	6,312	84,948 ( includes sale proceeds of Inglesby )

- ( xvi ) Library receipts exceeded the estimated Rs. 3,000 by Rs. 286.

- ( xvii ) Collection of hill house tax was good, a sum of Rs. 10,987 being collected in excess of the estimated Rs. 72,500.

f. Appendix XXVII A-E shows the detailed figures of expenditure.

1. Administration—There was a saving under this head owing to the suspension of certain officers from the 1st October, 1935.

VII Maharaja's civil List—The contingent expenditure includes Rs. 12,517-12-0 for the education of His Highness' sons. The details are as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Training allowance of M. K. Lokendra Singh at Shillong	3,500	0	0			
Misc. College allowance ( including cloth ) for M. K. Lokendra.	297	15	0			
T. A. of M. K. Lokendra	239	0	0	1,927	15	0
Boarding allowance of M. K. Jai singh	4,200	0	0			
Tutor to teach Manipuri ( Tutor's food )	1,680	0	0			
College fee and subscription for M. K. Jai Singh	709	8	0			
T. A. of M. K. Jai Singh	1,000	0	0			
Miscellaneous ( including cloth ) for M. K. Jai Singh	500	0	0			
Holiday trips for M. K. Jai Singh	100	5	0	8,489	13	0
				<hr/>		
				12,517	12	0

5. On the 30th June, 1937, the State had Rs. 1,40,000 in the Government 5 % Loan of 1915-55, bringing in an Invested Funds. annual interest of Rs. 7,000. Of the amount invested Rs. 20,000 is allotted to the general State account, and Rs. 1,20,000 to



the Water Works and the interest is divided proportionately between the budgets and on 18th June, 1937 a sum of Rs. 51,765 was placed on fixed deposit for 12 months with the Imperial Bank of India in Calcutta.

The State also owns the State Hydro Electric Scheme, in which it has invested Rs. 1,98,373 forming the capital of this concern. A loan of Rs. 33,862 bearing interest at 4% was also taken by the Hydro Electric Board in 1929 to repair flood damage.

6. Appendix XXX gives a statement of the State's Assets and Liabilities.

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## CHAPTER VI.

## MEDICAL.

1. Captain P. H. Cummins, I. M. S., held charge of the Civil Surgency from 1st July, 1936 to 19th October, 1936, and Major E. T. N. Taylor, I. M. S., from 20th October, 1936 to 30th June, 1937.

Captain P. H. Cummins, I. M. S., was on tour for 7 days and Major E. T. N. Taylor, I. M. S., for 25 days.

Rai Sahib Dr. Ganges Chandra Das of the Assam Medical Service was in charge of the Civil Hospital, Imphal. His services continued to be given free by the Assam Government.

There were in all 13 State Doctors, one midwife, 23 Compounders, 2 Assistant Compounders, 2 Sub-Inspectors of Vaccination and 17 Vaccinators, working in the State.

There were 17 institutions in all including the Imphal Leper Asylum.

## VALLEY.

2. The nucleus of the State Medical Institutions is the Civil Hospital at Imphal, the largest hospital in the State. This <sup>General.</sup> is in charge of a Government Honorary Assistant Surgeon assisted by a State Doctor. Two other small hospitals are maintained in Imphal, one for the Police and one for the Jail. All dispensaries except the dispensary at Bishenpur are under the charge of doctors, Bishenpur being under the charge of a Compounder. In the near future it is hoped that a start will be made on the scheme for providing a Tuberculosis ward with the help of donations from the Silver Jubilee fund and the Imphal Red Cross Branch.

Good work is being done in the Leper Asylum at Imphal. Limited accommodation and economic factors prevent the treatment of many cases to whom it is hoped to extend treatment by starting centres at some of the outlying dispensaries. Such a centre is now functioning at Moirang where 15 cases are undergoing outpatient treatment.

The Imphal Isolation Hospital is run under the Civil Hospital administration.

A dispensary is maintained at the Palace, where until recently two State Doctors were employed.

The other dispensaries in the valley show the following percentages of valley and hill patients treated.



Percentage of valley patients.		Percentage of hill patients.	
Bishenpur	... 79	... 21	
Kakching	... 90	... 10	
Moirang	... 80	... 20	
Jhiribam	... 76	... 24	

11% of the Imphal Civil Hospital patients are classed as 'hill tribes'.

3. One State Doctor attended a special course in Leprosy at Calcutta during November, 1936. In June, 1937 a lecture in Leprosy with clinical cases, and demonstrations in

Medical Education.

treatment was attended by 5 State Doctors.

Commencing in April, 1937 monthly meetings of doctors assembled for a day at Imphal when lectures, clinical instructions and demonstrations were held. These meetings are voluntary and doctors attend at their own expense. The Civil Surgeon is the Chairman at these meetings.

4. The total number of outdoor patients shows a slight drop of 1600.

Statistics. The Civil Hospital at Imphal shows a decrease of 6638 outdoor patients and an increase of 16 inpatients.

Moirang Dispensary on the other hand records an increase of 3840 outpatients.

It is satisfactory to note a decrease of approximately 27% in the sick treated at the Police and Jail Hospitals.

Major operations performed at Imphal are practically the same in numbers as in the previous year, the removal of stones in the bladder being the most frequent operation. The high incidence of this disease in Manipur is considered to be due to a combination of two factors:—

(a) Badly balanced diet containing a very high proportion of carbo-hydrates,

(b) climate.

On the other hand it is probable that this simple diet is the explanation of the very low incidence of acute abdominal troubles such as intestinal ulcers and appendicitis.

The large increase in minor operations is an index of the attitude of the general public towards medical relief, and it is good to record this increase in the outlying dispensaries.

5. Epidemic Diseases:—The previous year's outbreak continued into this year - 701 cases with 176 deaths being recorded, as against 796 and 176 respectively last year.

Small pox.

	1936-37.	1935-36.
Vaccinations done - primary	11078	16452
Re-vaccinations	23260	46268
Total	34,338	62,720

Sporadic cases occurred during the months of May and June 1937, 17 cases with 10 deaths being recorded. Towards the end of

Cholera.

this period there were signs of the disease breaking out in epidemic form, owing to a long rainless spell and to the epidemics in the Surma Valley of Assam. Special measures were taken to deal with the areas affected.





Twelve cases, all imported, were treated during the year. Passengers on in-coming lorries are examined for this disease by the State Doctor at Mao.

Kala-Azar.

A severe and widespread outbreak in the Hill Areas, brought the Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis infection back to the valley areas.

11 cases with 5 deaths occurred in Imphal—a mortality rate of 45·5%. Two of these cases were mild attacks and probably would have recovered without special treatment. Some difficulty was experienced in persuading patients (or to get permission from relatives) to undergo the intensive and difficult treatment by repeated spinal punctures and injections of serum. A comparison of these results with those obtained in the hills where such intensive treatment could not be carried out, confirms the necessity for such treatment.

Propaganda pamphlets were distributed in all areas.

The indications are that this disease has existed both in the Hill and Valley areas for many years (cases are known to have occurred in 1920).

The sum of Rs. 750/- (approximately) was spent in purchasing Anti-Meningococcus serum.

92 cases were treated during the year, an increase of 31 over the Antirabic Treatment previous year.

There was one death from hydrophobia reported.

Appendix XXXI shows the amount of medical relief afforded in the Valley dispensaries during the year under reports.

## HILLS.

1. As in the previous year, 8 dispensaries were maintained at General the following places :— Churachandpur, Kangpokpi, Mao, Shuganu, Sitapaboi, Tamenlong, Thanlon and Ukhul.

The dispensary at Thanlon which was opened in December 1935 shows a daily average attendance of 34.

Owing to the shortage of doctors, both the Shuganu and Thanlon Dispensaries are run by Compounders. Shuganu is classified as a hill dispensary as 75% of the patients are hillmen.

2. An increase of 8672 outpatients and 135 inpatients over the previous year is recorded, the figures being double those of 1932-33. A considerable proportion of this increase was due to the epidemic of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Statistics.

7 Major (obstetrical cases) and 344 minor operations were performed as against 4 and 349 respectively during the previous year.

Scabies and worm infections are very common amongst the hill people.

3. Epidemic diseases :— 54 cases with 6 deaths were recorded against 244 and 37 last year, the decrease being due to the large number of vaccinations done in the year 1935-36.

Smallpox.



	1935-36	1936-37
Vaccinations done — Primary	— 7413	— 7762
Revaccination	— 7673	— 6364
Total	15086	14126

Cholera. No cases were reported.

The epidemic reported last year died down during the warm months, but, as was anticipated, there was a very marked recrudescence which became widespread during the cold weather. All the hill areas were affected including Nagaland. A very considerable amount of extra work was thrown upon medical staff. In most cases information was not received and aid did not arrive at the villages until the worst of the epidemic was over. For this reason the most severe cases which occur at the beginning of each village epidemic did not receive any effective treatment, and the death rate in such cases was over 75%, which may be considered to be the "natural" death rate of the disease. After the arrival of the doctor the cases in general were of a milder type, in addition to those of the more severe cases which were making a natural recovery. The recovery rate of these later cases is therefore not a correct indication of that for the general epidemic, nor is it a correct indication of the effects of treatment, which is therefore not shown.

The total figures for the Hills during this period are:—

Cases	362
Died	247—68%
Recovered	115—32%

The epidemic conditions did not exist in Imphal, where the cases were sporadic in nature and the conditions permitted better control and intensive treatment. The death rate of the Imphal cases (45.5%) is therefore a more correct indication of the effects of treatment under favourable circumstances.

All doctors and compounders are now conversant with this disease, and, during their tours, distributed pamphlets describing the prophylactic measures to be adopted and have described the means of early recognition of the disease.

Appendix XXXII shows the amount of medical relief afforded in the Hill Dispensaries during the year under report.

1. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,400 was made to the American Baptist Mission; and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 350 to the North-East India General Mission during the year under report.

The North-East India General Mission has 5 dispensaries located at Jorachandpur, Tinsuang, Hanship, Khanpi, and Patpuhmun. They treated 3,964 patients. The total cost was Rs. 2,697-6-3 of which Rs. 1,158- was covered by the sale of medicines.

The American Baptist Mission has one dispensary and Leper-Asylum at Kangpokpi in charge of a Medical Officer.



## CHAPTER VII.

### EDUCATION.

#### Valley.

1. His Highness the Maharaja held charge of the Education Department throughout the year. The total expenditure on Charge and Tours. Education in the valley for this year was Rs. 53,584 as against Rs. 51,094 last year. The total receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 1426 as against Rs. 1,705 last year and of this amount Rs. 936 was realised on account of tuition fees against Rs. 1,106 last year.

The Deputy Inspector was on tour for 101 days and two Sub-Inspectors for 157 days and 197 days respectively. During the whole year the Education Standing Committee held one meeting only.

2. There were 85 Lower Primary Schools, of which 26 were in Imphal ; Lower Primary Schools. 54 in villages in the valley and 5 in Jiribam. These figures include 3 Sanskrit Tols, 4 Girls' Schools, 10 Madrassas and 1 Hindi School.

There were 6678 boys and 156 girls on the rolls on 30th June, 1937 as against 7,009 boys and 183 girls in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 4,925.37 as against 4,883.81 in the previous year.

Education is free but not compulsory.

The number of pupils on the rolls of the 4 girls' schools on 30th June, 1937 was 205 as against 198 in the previous year; and the average daily attendance was 151.41. There were also 156 girls reading in various boys' schools.

In the Scholarship Examination held in December, 1936, 649 candidates appeared of whom 351 or 54.08% were successful. Out of 31 girls who appeared in the Lower primary examination 11 were successful.

13 boys from the Imphal Centre passed the Examinations of the Assam Sanskrit Association.

3. There were 3 Upper Primary Schools, all situated in Imphal to Upper Primary School. which students who have passed the Lower Primary examination are admitted.

The number of pupils on the rolls on 30th June, 1937 was 386 as against 384 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 314.74.

In the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination 145 candidates appeared of whom 96 or 66.20% passed. Of 3 girls who appeared 2 were successful. Small tuition fees are levied from boys in these schools.

There is also one State-aided Girls' Upper Primary School, the Sagolband Girls' School which is managed by a private committee.



4. There were 198 teachers. Of these 4 were Matriculates, 162 were holders of Middle English or Middle Vernacular or Upper Primary Certificates, 10 Lower Primary Certificates, 17 Persian Certificates and 5 were Sanskrit Pandits. Of the last 5, 2 passed the Second and 1 passed the First Examination of the Assam Sanskrit Board. There were 169 Hindus and 9 Mahomedans.

5. There are also one Middle English Girls' School, the Lady Earle Girls' School and three unaided Boys' Middle English Schools; *i. e.* 1) "Ramlal Pal" (2) "Narsingh" and (3) "Nambol".

6. There are two recognized High Schools in the State the Johnstone High School and the Churachand High School.

The Johnstone High School is managed by a Committee of 5. The Political Agent is Secretary; and the President and one Darbar Member are on the Committee. The State gives a contribution of Rs. 5,000 annually, and the school also receives grant-in-aid of Rs. 45 a month from the Government of India and Rs. 50 a month from the Assam Government.

There are 16 masters on the staff including one temporary Master; 3 being Manipuris and 3 Bengalis. Seven are graduates of the Calcutta University, including one M. A. in English and one B. Sc. One is F. A. and two are I. A. Of the remainder 4 are Matriculates, one is a Sanskrit Pandit and one is a non-matriculate.

On the 30th June, 1937 there were 364 pupils on the roll, of whom 44 were Manipuri Hindus, 2 Manipuri Mahomedans, 19 Christians and 3 Hill tribes. The average attendance was 346.13.

In the annual School examination 287 boys appeared, of whom 260 or 90.59 passed. The number of candidates sent up for the Matriculation Examination of 1937 was 32, of whom 18 passed in the first division and 11 in the second division.

The Churachand High School is patronised by His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur and managed by a Committee of 6 of whom one is nominated by the Darbar. This school received a grant of Rs. 1,000 from the valley budget and also a capitation grant of one Re. per Hill tribe student per mensem from the Hill budget.

There were 14 masters on the staff, 10 being Manipuri Hindus, 3 Bengalees and 1 Manipuri Mahomedan. Five of them are graduates of the Calcutta University including one M. A., 4 I. A., 3 matriculates, one I. A. passed Shastri of the Benares University and one matriculate with special training for Mahomedan languages.

On the 30th June, 1937 there were 364 pupils on the roll, 311 being Manipuri Hindu, 20 Manipuri Mahomedans and 29 Hill tribes. The average daily attendance was 313.22.





In the annual school examination 390 boys appeared, of whom 274 or 92·3 % passed. 14 boys passed the Matriculation Examination from this school.

There are also three other High Schools—(1) The Tampha Sana Girls' High School; (2) the Bengali High School and (3) the Your High School.

The Tampha Sana Girls' High School was first started in the Palace in May, 1935 and then shifted to its present building which was constructed at the personal expense of His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur on the 1st April, 1936. This school was named after Sreemati Tamphasana Devi, His Highness' deceased daughter. In February, 1936 the Director of Public Instructions of Assam granted provisional recognition of this school allowing enrolment of classes from III to IX and the State allowed it a grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 per month from June, 1937. It is managed by a Committee of 12 members appointed by His Highness. There are two Darbar members on this Committee. His Highness is its Founder and its committee resolutions are subject to his approval.

There were 9 masters on the staff all being Manipuri. Two of them are graduates of the Calcutta University; Two B. A.'s (failed) one L. A. (failed); and four Matriculates.

On the 30th June, 1937 there were 83 girls on the roll.

The Bengali High School was granted two years' provisional recognition on 1st January, 1937 by the Calcutta University to present candidates at the Matriculation Examination in 1938 and 1939. This School is managed by a Committee of 9 Members, of whom two are nominated by the Darbar, one by the Political Agent, and one by the Commandant 4th Assam Rifles. It receives a grant of Rs. 40 per month from the State, Rs. 27 per month from the Central Fund and Rs. 20 per month from the Imphal Town Fund.

There are 11 masters on the staff, 3 being Manipuri and 7 Bengali. Of them 3 are graduates, one is F. A., one L. A., one V. M., four Matriculates and one non-Matriculate.

On the 30th June, 1937 there were 182 pupils on the roll, of whom 74 were Manipuri Hindu, 6 Manipuri Mahommedan, 1 Hill tribe and 101 Bengali and other Foreigners. The average attendance was 167. In the annual examination, 1939, 172 boys appeared, of whom 157 or 91 % passed.

There is also another private High School—the Your High School. All the High Schools are in Imphal.

During the State financial year 1936-37 2 new State Scholarships were granted to 2 boys who passed the Intermediate of 1936 examination; one scholarship (special) to one boy who was reading in the 2nd year intermediate class; and 2 new scholarships to 2 boys who passed the Matriculation examination of 1936.

There were also 2 scholarship-holders studying in the 4th year class.

Of these scholarship holders 5 were in Cotton College, Gauhati, and 2 in the Berry White Medical School, Dibrugarh.



In the examination of 1937 one State Scholarship holder secured the A. degree and another passed the intermediate examination in science. During the year Rs. 2,100 was spent on Scholarships.

### HILLS.

1. There were 54 State Lower Primary Schools in the Hills, including the Chinga School at Imphal and Ukhrul School which both teach Upper Primary classes as well. They were distributed as follows :-

Sadr.	Ukhrul.	Tamenglong.
1 Mixed ( Chinga )	2 Mixed ( Ukhrul )	1 Mixed (Tamenglong)
1 Chothe	9 Tangkhul	8 Kuki
3 Kuki	3 Kuki	4 Kabui
10 Mao	1 Maring	2 Kacha Naga
3 Maram	1 Anal	
2 Maring		15
1 Kabui	16	
1 Prun		
1 Tangkhul		

23

The schools at Imphal and the sub-divisional headquarters tend to become much more efficient than village schools with a few exceptions and promising boys are encouraged to read in them. Boys leaving their own villages to go to schools are assisted with State Scholarships as far as possible.

2. There are 2 State Upper Primary Schools for the hills one being the Chinga Hill School at Imphal and the other the Upper Primary School, Ukhrul School.

Scholarships are given to assist boys reading in the Upper primary Schools.

3. The State continued to pay a capitation grant of Re. 1 - a month for each hill boy on the rolls of the Churachand High Schools. High School. On the 30th June there were 29 hill boys on the rolls of this school.

Scholarships are also given to boys reading in the High School in Imphal.

4. State Scholarships are also granted to a limited number of hill boys reading in institutions outside Manipur. One Tangkhul and one Kuki had been reading in Berry White Medical School but as the former failed to pass his examination and as the latter was found guilty of misconduct these two scholarships of Rs. 35 - per month were withdrawn. During the year under report one Kuki boy enjoyed a scholarship at the Dacca Engineering School and another scholarship was enjoyed by Mao Naga boy at Cotton College, Gauhati.



5. The American Baptist Mission has a Middle English School at Kangpokpi. There were 7 male teachers and 2 female. On the 30th June, 1937, there were 82 boys and 40 girls on the rolls. The Mission also has an Upper Primary School at Ukhrul, with 3 masters and 58 boys and 3 girls on the rolls on the 30th June, 1937. In addition it had 37 Lower Primary Schools on the 30th June employing 53 teachers. There were 620 boys and 152 girls on the rolls at the close of the year. 12 boys held scholarships in the High School, 4 girls in the High School, three boys in the Bible School and 3 girls in the Nurse training.

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,500 is made by the State.

The North-East India General Mission has one Middle English School at Churachandpur, on the roll of which there were 16 Middle English students, 33 Upper Primary students, and 35 Lower Primary students. Besides this there is one English Bible School at Churachandpur. The Mission also maintains 21 permanent village Schools in which there are 3 Middle English students, 29 Upper Primary students, and 412 Lower Primary students. The total number of students in all the Mission Schools was 519, of which 481 are boys and 38 girls. Of this number 61 students are non-Christians. The Mission has 14 temporary village schools.

The Mission has on its staff 26 teachers, 1 School Inspector, and 14 temporary teachers and spent Rs. 6,496-4-6 on education during the time under report. One student is studying in the Shillong Government High School and one student in a High School in Imphal. One student has matriculated from Churachand High School during this year.

Progress is being made in the teaching of Manipuri and at present this language is being taught to some extent in all Mission Schools.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

### PUBLIC WORKS.

#### Valley.

1. Mr. C. F. Jeffery M. I. M. E., State Engineer was on leave until November 26th 1936 during which period Srijut Yambem Bijoy Singh acted in his place. From November 26th onwards Mr. C. F. Jeffery was in charge.

2. The Valley Roads generally are in fair order and improvements have been carried out during the year under review as follows.—

#### Roads and Bridges

- (1) Shingle to 7 miles of the Kangjupkhul Road.
- (2) Conversion of a path into road along the Nambul River South of Hiyangthang towards Meijrao village.
- (3) Raising and widening the Kumbi Road.
- (4) Re-alignment of the Pukhao Road bund at Khomidok
- (5) A new steel and concrete bridge at Waithow and re-alignment of the approach roads.
- (6) A new steel and concrete bridge at Sekmai jin and re-alignment of the approach roads.
- (7) Heirol River training work.
- (8) A pipe line and foot bridge at Bijoy Gobinda.

The main bridges in Imphal are nearly all of the old wood and thatch pattern, and it is hoped that it will be possible to effect replacements at the rate of at least one per year.

The River bunds North of Imphal are in fair order, but those South are not in a safe condition and a scheme for improving these bunds is now under consideration.

#### Bunds.

In Imphal buildings generally are in good order.

#### Buildings.

The Civil Hospital, in anticipation of a gift of an X-Ray plant, were granted a sum of Rs. 1,697/- for its accommodation and a suitable extension to the dispensary has been completed.

In the Valley this Office maintains :—

Schools	.....	72 Nos.
Punchayets	.....	14 „
Rest Houses	.....	8 „
Dispensaries	.....	5 „

3. The average attendance for the last 3 years is as follows :—

#### Workshop.

1934-35	...	66.6 per day.
1935-36	...	61.6 „ „
1936-37	...	58.6 „ „





4. Under this head original works have been completed within the Jirighat and Jirimukh. year under review as follows :—

( 1 )	A Police barrack at Jirighat	.....	Rs. 1,870/-
( 2 )	Main Hospital extension	.....	Rs. 658/-
( 3 )	A Forest office and barrack at Jirimukh	.....	Rs. 534/-

The usual annual repairs have been carried out to all other buildings and bridges maintained by the State.

Appendix XXXIV (a) gives details of the expenditure on State Works.

### WATER WORKS.

1. Srijut Lairenmayum Iboongohal Singh, B. A., B. L., Additional Member, Manipur State Darbar held charge of this Charge. Department, with the State Engineer in charge of the works branch, throughout the year under report.

2. The year on the whole was satisfactory and not marred by mass agitation against the payment of water tax as in General. previous years. This was because the Darbar had taken steps to improve the water supply and had exempted from payment of water tax all houses situated at a distance of more than 110 yards from the nearest water tap.

3. As a result of the substitution of the reinforced concrete hydrants for tanks the Darbar was in a position to sanction Extension of Water supply. the extension of water supply by installing 13 hydrants in different leikais — one for Thangmeiband Maisnam leikai, two for Khwailalambung (i.e. one for kangjabi and one for Singjubung), one for Uribok Ningthowkhongjam Leikai, one for Sagolband Thangjam eirak, one for Nambulmapu Thangjam leikai, one for Howbam-marak, one for Ningthemachakarong, one for Pisum, one for Chingamakha Kshetri eikai, one for Chanam pookhrimapan, one for Jammasthan ( Yaikul ) one for Thangapatmupan, and one for Churachand High School. During the year under report all the hydrants had been installed except for Howbammarak, Ningthemacha Karong and Churachand High School.

4. The short cut scheme and house enumeration were continued. The Short cut and House short cut survey and the house enumeration of the enumeration. remaining leikais of the No. 2 Circle viz. leikais Nos. 42 Kaisanthong, No. 43 Khagempalli, No. 46 Nowrempakhanglakpa eikai, and No. 44 Hainowknongnembi were completed. The results were that 87 houses were found to be extinct, the owners of these houses being dead or having permanently left their leikais ; 13 houses were found outside the range of assessment i.e. outside 110 yards ; 286 new houses were discovered. Thus in all 186 houses were added to the list of assessable houses. When the short cut construction has been completed 17 more houses will be added to the list. So the increment of the tax-paying houses in these leikais after short cut construction will be 263 houses. The short cut survey of Thangmeiband and Khwailalambung was completed during the year under report.



5. There was no change in the rate of water tax which remained at Rs. 1/8/- per inhabited house. The year opened Demand and Collection.

with an arrear demand of Rs. 32,818/8/- of which 6,992 4/- were collected. The current demand was Rs. 12,607/6/- of which Rs. 3,623 2/- was collected and a further sum of Rs. 3,433/8/- was collected in the shape of fines and fees. The total sum thus collected during the year under report was Rs. 14,048/14/-

Rs 736/8/- was remitted for houses that were outside 449 yards from nearest hydrants (vide D. R. No. 4A of 16-3-1932); Rs. 1,863/- was lifted because houses were cancelled as being no longer in the taxing leikais and Rs. 1,956 13/- as ordinary remission for the poor. So total remission during the year under report was Rs. 4,556/5/- as against Rs. 5,453 6/- in the previous year. Irrecoverable arrears were also lifted as usual.

The arrears outstanding on the 30th June, 1937 therefore amounted Rs. 39,254 3/-.

The total receipts during the year under report were as follows:-

Arrears	...	...	Rs.	6 992- 4-0
Current	...	...	"	3,623- 2-0
Fine and fees	...	...	"	3,433- 8-0
Military contribution (from the Cantonment)	...	...	"	1,900- 0-0
Interest on investment	...	...	"	6,000- 0-0
Miscellaneous (court fee etc.)	...	...	"	162-11 3
			Total	Rs. 21,211- 9-3

The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 14,672-10-0 which Rs. 12,113-9-0 was spent by the State Engineer for the works the works establishment and Rs. 2,266/1/- was spent for maintaining the Collection Staff.

Receipt therefore exceeded expenditure by Rs. 6,531-15-3. At the closing of the year there was a current balance of Rs. 22,783-12-1 to the credit of the Water Works. And by addition of the above surplus amount at the credit of the Water Works became Rs. 29,315-11-4.

6. There were 69 cases pending at the beginning of the year under report and during the year 731 Miscellaneous and objection cases were filed and reported of which 763 cases were disposed of by the Member in charge and 37 cases remained pending on the 30th June, 1937 as against 553 disposed of out of 622 in the previous year. Three appeals were preferred against the orders of the Forest Member and in all of these his orders were confirmed.

7. 134 persistent defaulters were arrested to induce payment and 11 coercive measures. Sale cases were held.

8. Collection was better than last year but the arrears are still considerable.

Details of expenditure on works will be found in Appendix XXXIV(c).



## HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEME.

1. The Hydro-Electric Scheme was started with capital put up by the State, and it is managed on behalf of the Darbar Administration, by a Board consisting of six Members under the Chairmanship of the Political Agent. The President and the Police Member represent the Darbar directly on the Board.

2. The statement below shows the receipts and expenditure during the year :—

Receipts during the year 1936-37	Rs. 44,778/-
Add opening balance.	
In Treasury      Rs. 14,334/-	}      Rs. 15,537/-
In Imperial Bank Rs. 1,203 -	
	<hr/>
	Total      Rs. 60,315/-
Expenditure in 1936-37	Rs. 40,137/-
Closing balance for 1936-37	
In Treasury      Rs. 19,523 -	}      Rs. 20,178/-
In Imperial Bank Rs. 655 -	

These figures do not include Rs. 24,528/- on fixed deposit with the Imperial Bank of India and Postal Cash Certificates to the face value of Rs. 10,000/-, which have been placed to the Reserve Fund.

Compared with 1935-36 there has been an increase in the receipts of Rs. 1,393/- and a decrease in the expenditure of Rs. 3,658/-.

3. The details of receipts were as follows :—

Power Supply	Rs. 22,047/-
Lights and Fans	Rs. 19,771 -
Miscellaneous	Rs. 2,769/-
Process fees	Rs. 191/-
Total	<hr/> Rs. 44,778/-

The receipts under both major heads show an improvement on last year.

As explained in last year's report the receipts from Power Supply depend on the consumption of power by the rice mills. So long as there are good paddy harvests, there should be good receipts from power but it is recognised that these receipts are liable to great fluctuations and would fall almost to nothing, if there were even one bad harvest. The steady though slower increase in the receipts from lights and fans is therefore most welcome, and so long as this income continues to expand the success of the Scheme is reasonably assured. Since the close of the year there has been a demand for a large extension from some Manipuri gentlemen, and it is hoped that this is only the beginning of a much wider demand.

4. The main heads of expenditure are as follows :—

Reserve	Rs. 10,000/-
Dividend on capital accounts and	}      „      10,025/-
Interest on Flood loan	
Extensions	„      5,000/-
Two new Transformers	„      2,630/-
Repairs and Renewals	„      2,250/-
Supervision charge	„      950/-



The Scheme was inspected by Mr. J. H. Chandler of the English Electric Co., who supplied the plant in August, 1936. His report pointed out where certain improvements could be introduced and action has been taken on his advice. His report on the working of the plant was favourable. Mr. Chandler also inspected the Scheme with Mr. Jeffery in February, just before the latter went on leave. The supervision charge of Rs. 950/- covers the expense of both these visits.

Two new Transformers were bought. Provision was made for one in the year's budget but there was delay in delivery and it was paid for in the year under review. The Board has now two spare transformers which can be utilised if there is a breakdown in any of those in use, which happened last year. That led to a stoppage in the supply of current in one part of the town, and caused much inconvenience to consumers and a loss of revenue to the Board. There is now adequate protection against a similar breakdown.

The principal extensions during the year were :—

- (1) An extension of the High Tension line towards the Sadar Bazar at a cost of Rs. 1,283/- to provide a more even distribution of the load.
- (2) An extension of the Street lights in Cantonments at a cost of Rs. 1,189/-.

There were some minor extensions also.

5. In the budget for 1937-38 it is proposed that the dividend on the Board's Capital be raised from 8% to 10%, and that a further Rs. 10,000/- be put aside to the Reserve, which will then stand at almost Rs. 15,000/-.

The payment of dividend and the amount put to reserve clearly depend on the profits of the year. Unless there is a bad harvest or some serious calamity, the income should be sufficient to meet these proposed charges. The Board recognise and stress the importance of building up an adequate reserve. When it reaches Rs. 50,000/- it is felt that the position will be secure and thereafter it will not be necessary to set aside such large sums for this purpose.

6. Failures of current still occur occasionally. In stormy weather the bamboos sometimes fall over the line and break it.

Seasonal breakdowns and their causes.

Some of these bamboo clumps are old established and were there before the Scheme was started.

New ones have grown since. All are a menace when they are too close to the line and the Board is taking steps to have all the dangerous clumps removed, paying compensation where necessary. In the year the lights failed 6 times, 3 times owing to bamboos, twice owing to floods, and once owing to a flying fox. The failures were promptly attended to.

On the 28th May, 1936, there was a very sudden flood in the nakhong, which seriously damaged the weir. It also cut under the side which supports the flume near the in-take. Special measures costing Rs. 600/- were taken to effect temporary repairs to the damage.

The supply of current was quickly resumed. To minimise the risk of more extensive damage from similar floods in future it has been found





necessary to extend the weir, re-construct the left wing wall which supports the flume and to extend the paving at the foot of the weir. These improvements will cost about Rs. 4,000/-.

7. Mr. C. F. Jeffery was on leave from February, 1936, to November, 1936. During his absence Sreejut Bijoy Singh, Officiating State Engineer, was co-opted to the Board. It is gratifying that there was no serious hitch in the working of the plant during Mr. Jeffery's absence, and the Officiating State Engineer, the Electric Overseer and the staff under them deserve credit for their efficient and successful work.

### Hills.

1. The State Engineer continued to be in charge of the construction and maintenance of all wire suspension bridges in the hills and also the construction of pucca buildings. The Sub-divisional Officers are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all Katcha buildings, bridle paths, petty bridges, and culverts. They are also responsible for the maintenance of the pucca buildings in their sub-divisions.

The P. W. D. Staff consists of 1 overseer, 4 senior Road Mohurries, 6 junior Road Mohurries and 8 Road Lambus.

2. No new bridle paths were constructed. There are now 1,264 miles of bridle paths altogether.

3. A new wire suspension bridge over the Makru River on the Cachar Road was constructed during the year under report and the Tuivai bridge on the Tipaimukh road, construction of which started last year, was also completed.

4. A post mortem shed was built at Mao. Two new buildings were constructed in Ukhrul Sub-division, one a school master's quarter and the other a boys' hostel.

Details of the expenditure on public works will be found in appendix XXXIV (b).

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## CHAPTER IX.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Valley.

Registration Department.

1. Srijut Sougaijam Somorendra Singh, B. A., Additional Member of the State Darbar continued to hold charge of the Registration Department throughout the year.

He was on tour for 11 days and the Sub-Register for 43 days during the year.

2. During the year under report 3,453 document were presented for registration as against 2,840 in the previous year. Of these 3,291 were registered, 106 were refused and 66 remained pending. The corresponding figures for the last year were 2,627, 94 and 119, respectively.

The fees realized on account of registration of deeds during the year amounted to Rs. 4,507-9-0. The corresponding figure for the last year was Rs. 3,630/1/-.

Registration of documents and Meitei Marup  
The large increase is due to the unusual rise in the number of documents presented for registration.

3. During the year under report 224 Registration Miscellaneous cases were filed to the Registration Member. Of these 180 were disposed of and 44 remained pending. Out of 38 Registration Visit cases effected at private houses, 36 were disposed of by the Sub-Registrar and one by the Registration Member and one remains pending. 12 appeals were preferred against the order of the Registration Member. In six of these, his orders were confirmed and six remained pending. In addition to these, there were 12 appeals filed to the Registration Member against the orders of the Rural Panchayets. Of these eight were disposed of and four remained pending.

4. During the year 104 documents were presented for registration out of which 102 documents were registered by the Jiri Mauzadar as against 73 in the previous year. One was rejected and one was pending at the close of the year under report.

### VEHICLE TAX.

1. A tax is imposed on all bicycles, tricycles and motor cycles at the rate of Rs. 1/8/-, Rs. 2/- and Rs. 3/- respectively. The collection of this tax is undertaken by the Registration Department.



During the year under report 345 cycles were newly registered and 104 cycles were cancelled from the register. The total number of registered cycles at the end of the year was 3258 of which 6 were motor bicycles and 2 tricycles.

The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 4,640/- of which Rs. 1,696/- were collected (including Rs. 19/8/- paid into the State Office after the 30th June 1937) and Rs. 566/8/- collected on account of fines for late payment (including Rs. 6/8/- paid into the State Office after the 30th June, 1937). A sum of Rs. 223/8/- was remitted. So the uncollected balance of the arrears was Rs. 2,720/-.

The current demand was Rs. 4,580/4/- of which Rs. 1,775/4/- were collected (inclusive of Rs. 45/- paid into the State Office after 30th June, 1937) and Rs. 13/8/- remitted. A sum of Rs. 874/8/- was already collected in the previous year. The uncollected balance of the current demand was thus Rs. 1,761/-. On the 30th June, 1937 the total arrear outstanding therefore amounted to Rs. 4,481/-. Rs. 342/- were collected on account of fines for late payment (including Rs. 14/8/- paid into the State Office after the 30th June, 1937) and Rs. 126/- collected on account of fine for infringement of vehicle tax rules (inclusive of Rs. 5/- paid into the State Office after the 30th June, 1937).

The total collection during the year was therefore Rs. 4,520-4-0 (exclusive of fine) as against Rs. 3,633/8/- (inclusive of fine) in the previous year.

2. Coercive measures were taken by the sale of the defaulting vehicles, arrest of the defaulters and imposition of fines on those who fail to pay their tax before the 30th September, the end of the collection season and on those who infringe the vehicle tax rules. Defaulters are also coerced by the sale of their movable properties and if this procedure fails, by the sale of that side of the defaulter's Ingkhol where the defaulter's house or houses are not situated.

3. A new tax imposed on all motor vehicles plying on State roads came into force from the beginning of the year under report. But exemption from the payment of this tax is granted to any vehicle registered with the Political Agent.

This tax is levied at the rate of Rs. 50/- annually or Rs. 15/- quarterly on motor lorries and Rs. 20/- annually or Rs. 6/- quarterly on motor cars plying on State roads.

During the year under report "Ordinary" or annual permits were issued to 5 cars and "Special" or quarterly permits issued to 7 cars and 19 lorries. A sum of Rs. 925/- was realized on account of motor tax and Rs. 15/- collected on account of fine for infringement of motor tax rules.

The total collection of the vehicle tax thus amounted to Rs. 5,446.4. inclusive of the cycle tax.



## FOREIGNERS' OFFICE.

Srijut Sanjenbam Nodia Chand Singh, B. A., Additional Member of the State Darbar continued to hold charge throughout the period under report. He was on tour for ays.

There are 3 main branches in the work of the Foreigners' Office ly (a) Foreigners' Tax and Grazing Fees, (b) Income tax and ng Licence Fees and (c) Cattle Export Tax (Vide Chapter IV).

Foreigners' Tax is levied at the rate of Rs. 5 a year on each male adult who stays in the State for more than a week. Grazing Fees are levied at the rate of Rs. 14 - per year for each buffalo and annas - 12/- each cattle owned by foreigners.

The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 22,480. But during year, certain foreigners were discovered who had resided in the State some years and had always avoided assessment and a sum of 59 was outstanding against such persons. So the total arrear demand e year was Rs. 22,520. The current demand was Rs. 14,955. So otal demand was therefore Rs. 37,475. The current demand last was Rs. 14,709.

uring the year under report, a sum of Rs. 8,259 of the arrear nd and a sum of Rs. 5,115 of the current demand, in all Rs. 13,374 collected (but Rs. 12,769-13 0 was credited to the State) as against 12,191 of the previous year. Rs. 1,832 was remitted from fees ole by the old, helpless, widows, Pandits and absconders etc. n the 30th June, 1937 the balance outstanding was Rs. 22,270.

Income tax is payable by foreigners only. Profits are reckoned on the turnover of the firms and Income tax is levied on the profits so calculated at the rates in British India.

Profits are reckoned as follows :—

Annas - 2/6 per rupees of the sale price of rice exported from the State.

4% of the sale price of gold and silver sold in the State.

10% of the proceeds from sale of motor Vehicles and Parts.

Anna - 1/6 per rupee of the sale price of miscellaneous goods.

The minimum taxable amount is Rs. 1,000.

Trading Licence Fees are charged at Rs. 25 and Rs. 10 a year according to the size of the business in addition to any income tax payable.

Subjects are not assessed to income tax and Trading Licence Fees. The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 95. The current nd was Rs. 14,180. This amount includes Rs. 359 for which demand notices l not be served as the assesses absconded. The current demand further des Rs. 4,027 in respect of which the assesses preferred appeals h were not disposed of at the end of the year under review. So





the total demand was Rs. 14,275 as compared with last year's demand of Rs. 15,389.

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 5 of the arrear demand and a sum of Rs. 9,716 of the current demand, total therefore Rs. 9,721 was collected. A sum of Rs. 35 was realised as Process Fee.

Rs. 167 including process fee Rs. 8 was remitted. The uncollected balance at the end of the year was therefore Rs. 4,396.

Income tax was paid by 41 persons while Trading Licence Fees were paid by 191 persons as against 46 persons and 201 persons respectively in the previous year.

4. There were 8 appeals filed to the President Manipur State Darbar against the order of the Foreigners' Member. In 2 of these the orders of the Foreigners' Member were modified while in 4 his orders were upheld and 2 appeals were pending with the President Manipur State Darbar. Two appeals were filed to the Political Agent in Manipur against the order of the President, Manipur State Darbar which were pending at the close of the year under report.

#### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

1. Babu Krishna Narain Varma, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, held the charge of the Department throughout the year. He was on leave for 9 days from 1st to 9th November 1936.

Babu Rajdhon Singh, Touring Assistant was on tour for 103 days, travelling 1240 miles and visited 270 villages during the year under report.

During the absence of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon on leave for 9 days the Touring Assistant held the charge of his Office in addition to his own duties.

#### TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

2. Appendix XXXV shows the number of deaths from contagious diseases during the year under report.

(a) The total number of deaths from contagious diseases during the year under report as against the number during the last year is as follows.

Type of animal	Current year	Previous year
Equine	12	11
Bovine	514	235
Others	69	99
	<u>595</u>	<u>345</u>

#### EQUINE.

(b) This disease broke out sporadically at different times at Imphal during the year under report and was responsible for 11 deaths against none during the previous year.

Anthrax.

(c) This disease was detected at one village Khelakhong only, where one pony died as compared with 5 places and 11 deaths during the previous year.

Surra.



## BOVINE.

(d) This disease broke out in the last quarter of the current year in April 1937 and is still prevailing. It has been reported from 308 places against 348 of the previous year and 208 deaths have been recorded as against 166 during the last year amongst the old and debilitated animals.

(e) This was reported from two places during the year under report and had carried off 37 heads of cattle, 34 before the Touring Assistant reached the places and could take necessary precautions to control the disease. No inoculation was undertaken against this disease, as by the time Serum arrived here, the disease had abated.

(f) This disease broke out amongst the young stock of cattle of His Highness and was responsible for 2 deaths before the disease was checked by inoculation.

(g) Sporadic cases of this disease were detected at Imphal on 4 occasions during the year under report and each time one death had occurred before steps were taken to control the disease.

(h) 262 deaths shown under this heading were either noted on tour by the Touring Assistant or reported by the chankidars long after the actual occurrence, and a correct diagnosis was therefore impossible.

## OTHERS.

(i) 77 suspected cases of Rabies were kept under observation. Out of these 26 cases were confirmed and later proved fatal.

(j) 43 deaths of dogs shown under this heading were recorded from distemper, all these being amongst the cases treated in the Hospital. It is presumed that many other unreported deaths might have occurred.

## PREVENTIVE INOCULATION.

3. Appendix XXXVI shows the results of preventive inoculations undertaken during the year under report.

(a) During 11 outbreaks of Anthrax nine equines and four bovines died before inoculations were undertaken. 90 equines and 128 bovines were inoculated and amongst these there was only one death.

(b) In one outbreak of this disease, 9 contact animals were inoculated. There was one death prior to inoculation but no deaths amongst the inoculated animals.

4. Appendix XXXVII shows the work done in mufassil.

The total number of patients treated for contagious and non-contagious diseases comes to 2,668 excluding castrations as against 392 cases



treated during the last year. There is an increase of 2,276 patients, which is attributed to the outbreak of Foot-and-mouth disease.

5. Appendix XXXVIII shows the work done at the Veterinary Hospital.

(a) Total number of patients treated under this heading comes to indoor patients. 87 against 198 treated last year.

(b) Number of patients thus treated during the year under report Outdoor patients. is 17,497 against 9,847 cases treated last year.

(c) The number of such cases treated during the year comes to Mufassil cases. 20,574 as against 10,795 of the last year.

Under the two headings (b & c) there is a tremendous increase as shown below :-

	Current year.	Previous year.	Increase.
Outdoor	17,497	9,847	7,650
Mufassil	20,574	10,795	9,869
	38,071	20,552	17,519

This great increase is solely due to the present extensive outbreak of Foot-and-mouth disease.

(d) During the year under report 163 castrations were done against Castrations. 160 performed last year.

6. The total expenditure incurred for this Department during the year under report was Rs. 4,985 as against Rs. 5,305 in the previous year.

#### GENERAL.

7. 363 major and 109 minor operations were performed at the Hospital Operations. during the year under report against 252 major and 124 minor operations last year.

8. During the year under report 3 cases of surra were treated, the Treatment of surra. same number as last year. In all cases the diagnosis was confirmed microscopically.

9. Rabies being very common in Manipur, during the year under report 16 dogs were protected against rabies by Prophylactic treatment of Rabies. Anti-rabic vaccine obtained from the Pasteur Institute Shillong. So far the animals thus protected are doing well.

10. Further experiments in this method of inoculation against Rinderpest were made during the year under report on 4 Goat virus Inoculations. Manipuri buffaloes and 4 Gwala breed cattle found in Manipur. The results were satisfactory and it is now hoped that this method may be extended.

Reporting of cattle diseases by the Chaukidars was fairly satisfactory.

#### PRESS AND LIBRARY.

1. Srijut Wahengbam Yumjao Singh continued to hold charge as Superintendent of the State Press throughout the Establishment. year. The total cost of the department for the year under report was Rs. 4,826



2. The machinery is modern and consists of a Double Demy Wharfedale Printing machine and various machines cutting, ruling, **Machinery.** paging and perforating the forms and books printed.

The Press printed forms for use in the State as usual, and in addition **printed** 24,732 copies of text books during the year for the Education **Department** which are issued through the State Office Library.

It also undertook private work on account of which a sum of **Ra.** 106 was credited to the State during the year.

The State Office Library sold 21,097 copies of text books during the year **as** against 18,141 in the previous year; of these, 20,562 were printed **by** the State Press, and 535 indented from Calcutta. In addition forms **and** stationery were supplied to the Hydro Electric Board and private **individuals.** The total value (sale price) of all these supplied for the **whole** year amounted to Rs. 3,612, less Rs. 356 on account of commission **to** bonafide agents, as against Rs. 2,820 in the previous year.

The actual cost to the State of all these (materials and labour only) **was** Rs. 1,659.

The sale of text books was on the increase.

#### PROPERTY OUTSIDE THE STATE.

Property outside the State remained the same as last year. The total **cost** of maintenance of this property during the year under report **amounted** to Rs. 5,195.

#### ARCHAEOLOGY.

For many years Srijut Wahengbam Yunjao Singh, the Superintendent **State** Press, has carried on investigations privately, and has brought to **light** many interesting relics relating to the past history of Manipur. Since 1933-34 the State has given a small sum annually to assist in these **researches.**

Towards the end of this year a coffin of about 12 feet in length was **found** at Moirang with some pieces of human bones, potteries of a **peculiar** nature, 12 beads and a piece of silver bangle.

Rains unfortunately interfered with the work and further excavation **has** been postponed until next cold season.

#### HILLS.

1. There were 727 guns in the hill. There is also one cannon held **Guns** by a Kabui village in the West Sub-Division.

The policy followed is to issue guns as far as possible to villages and **not** to individuals. According to the rules now in force in the State, a **village** must have more than 30 houses before an application for a license **to** hold a gun is considered.

In Sadar there are 275 guns, 90 held by Kukis, 112 by Mao Nagas, **11** by Kacha Nagas, 12 by Maram Nagas, 12 by Khoiraos, three by **Kabuis** and one by Tangkhuls and the rest by other tribes.





In East Sub-Division there are 138 guns, 44 held by Kukis, 61 by Tangkhuls, two by Angamis, four by Marings, 3 by Anals and the rest by other tribes and State servants.

In West Sub-Division there are 291 guns including one cannon. Thirty two guns are held by State servants, 204 by Kukis, 35 by Kabuis, four by Kacha Nagas and two by Chirus.

2. Red cloths are issued by the State to all Lambus. They are also issued to headman of Tangkhul, Mao, Maram, Kacha Naga and Angami villages.

3. In Sadar 5653 coolies were impressed for State Works. In the East Sub-Division 5612 were impressed. In West Sub-Division 50,436 coolies were impressed. The coolies are paid.

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## APPENDIX I.

~~Names~~ of High Officials in the Manipur State showing changes in personnel during the year 1936-37

Names of Officers	Appointments	Period	
		From	To
1	2	3	4
1. <b>C.B.C.</b> Paine, Esq. I.C.S.	President, Manipur State Darbar	1st July 1936	8th Feb 1937
2. <b>A.H.</b> Macdonald, Esq. I.C.S.	ditto	9th Feb 1937	30th June 1937
3. <del>Srijut</del> Nongmuthem Shyamcham Singh, Shunba	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar	1st July 1936	ditto
4. <b>Do.</b> Rajkumar Bhajer Singh, Khuraiakpa	ditto	ditto	ditto
5. <b>Do.</b> Maharajkumar Prayabrita Singh, B.A.	ditto	ditto	ditto
6. <b>Do.</b> Souganjam Somendra Singh, B.A.	Additional Member of the Manipur State Darbar	ditto	ditto
7. <b>Do.</b> Lauremvasum Ibunghal Singh, B.A.	ditto	ditto	ditto
8. <b>Do.</b> Sangbenam Nodrachand Singh, B.A.	ditto	ditto	ditto
9. <b>Srijut</b> Yambam Bijoy Singh	Acting State Engineer	ditto	25th Novr 1936
10. <b>C.F.</b> Jeffery, Esq. M.I.E.E.	State Engineer	26th Novr 1936	30th June 1937
11. <b>S.J.</b> Duncanson, Esq. I.A. I.A.C.	Sub-Divisional Officer	1st July 1936	ditto
12. <b>Srijut</b> Arimbam Ibunghal Singh, B.A. B.L.	Assistant to the President, Manipur State Darbar	ditto	ditto
13. <b>R.H.</b> Shaw, Esq. B.A. I.A.C.	Sub-Divisional Officer	ditto	ditto
14. <b>Srijut</b> Anom Tomchoula Singh, Anom Nongthou	President of the Cherap Court	ditto	ditto
15. <b>Do.</b> Rajkumar Dugendra Singh, Khuraiakpa	Member of the Cherap Court	ditto	ditto
16. <b>Do.</b> Thajal Sarma	ditto	ditto	ditto
17. <b>Do.</b> Khompam Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
18. <b>Do.</b> Chingkhim Mavardhwar Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
19. <b>Do.</b> Kmalam Hulton Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
20. <b>Do.</b> Njambam Shyamkhe Singh, Yai-kulakpa	President of the Sadar Panchayet Court	ditto	ditto
21. <b>Do.</b> Anom Dorendra Singh	Member of the Sadar Panchayet Court	ditto	ditto
22. <b>Do.</b> Hjamfradot Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
23. <b>Do.</b> Jhangjam Madhumand Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
24. <b>Do.</b> Onam Niddhwar Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
25. <b>Do.</b> Anom Boudham Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
26. <b>Do.</b> Yeudrembam Chaoba Singh	Officer in Charge, Highness of the Maharaja	ditto	ditto
27. <b>Do.</b> Wankhom Chieba Singh, B.A.	Superintendent, State Office	ditto	ditto
28. <b>Babu</b> Chandrar Nath, Do.	Master of Jinjam	ditto	ditto
29. <b>Do.</b> Krishna Narain Varma	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	ditto	ditto
30. <b>Srijut</b> Rajkumar Seta Singh, B.A.	Sub-Div. Collector	ditto	ditto
31. <b>Do.</b> Dwijamam Poo, Sarma, M.A.	Offg. Deputy Inspector of Schools	ditto	ditto
32. <b>Do.</b> Khomdram Phanchandra Singh	Inspector of Civil Police	ditto	ditto
33. <b>Do.</b> Wahce Lam Yungao Singh	Superintendent, State Prison	ditto	ditto
34. <b>Do.</b> Hardrom Mebachandra Singh	Subed. Major of the Manipur State Military Police	ditto	ditto
35. <b>Mr.</b> Hari Singh, B.Sc. (Edn.)	Forest Officer	ditto	19th Sept 1936
36. <b>Do.</b> Commandant Pulnamab, B.Sc. (Edn.)	ditto	18th Sept 1936	30th June 1937



APPENDIX II

Figures of the Maximum and Minimum Temperature of Manipur for the year 1936-37 ( From 1st July 1936 to 30th June 1937 ).

Maximum Minimum	Year 1936						Year 1937					
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
	28.2	25.1	25.2	25.2	25.2	24.2	24.4	24.1	25.4	26.1	26.5	26.1

APPENDIX III.

Statement of Rainfall in the Year 1936-37 ( From 1-7-36 to 30-6-37 ).

MANIPUR 71471	Year 1936						Year 1937									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Total	11.09	12.72	12.72	4.67	6.2	10.7		8.1	8.1	7.3	7.7	11.49	26.26	45.89	54.55	54.55
Land Revenue	10.13	27.00	19.99	2.84	1.60	3.2		4.09	4.1	3.15	3.75	3.68	10.79	11.72	10.12	10.12
Land Revenue	18.29	22.22	14.24	10.35	9.7	1.89		4.31	4.21	3.82	19.13	27.41	11.25	102.00	2.22	60.00
Unland	19.23	11.51	2.72	8.61	6.1	36		1.3	2	1.42	4.18	1.79	67.00	2.22	60.00	61.13
Unland Revenue	7.07	12.29	2.55	6.81	6.1	36		1.3	2	1.42	4.18	1.79	67.00	2.22	60.00	61.13

\* Rainfall was removed from Churachandpur.

APPENDIX IV.

Civil Cases ( Original Suits ) in the Land Revenue Court in 1936-37.

Name of Cases	Instituted				Proposed of				Method of Disposal during the year			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		In previous year but not disposed of	During the current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total	Squats	Admitted and completed	Struck off and the	Other disposed of	
1	Miscellaneous	1,242	1,204	3,010	563	627	1,470	1,316	17	80	21	21
2	Mutation	1,214	1,214	1,089	321	742	1,063	929	11	39	7	7
3	Tithe suit	30	16	34	18	1	21	1	0	6	0	0
4	Civil suit	28	1	29	20	1	21	21	0	0	0	0
5	New land	104	1,111	1,215	297	494	791	794	3	34	0	0
6	Partition	147	352	499	122	159	281	280	1	0	0	0
7	Fishery	7	28	35	4	18	22	19	4	0	0	0
Total		2,342	4,529	6,807	1,395	2,304	3,699	3,379	39	213	28	28



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APPENDIX V.

Civil Cases ( Execution ) in the Land Revenue  
Office in 1936-37.

Name of Cases	APPLICATION			DISPOSED OF.			Nature of Application pending at end of year		
	Filed in previous year but not disposed of.	Filed in current year	Total.	Previous year.	Current year.	Total.	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Local Sale Possession	10 34 40	4 16 70	14 50 110	7 11 40	nil . 11	7 11 51	3 16 41	4 23 18	nil
Total	84	90	174	58	11	69	60	43	

APPENDIX VI.

Land Revenue Appeals for 1936-37.

Name of Court	Filed during		Disposed of.			Provisions		
	Previous years but not disposed of	Present year	Total	Previous years	Present year	Total	Confirmed	Modified
President, Maunpur State Darbar	22	84	106	21	74	95	72	4
							Referred back to Lower Court	2
							Compromised or otherwise disposed of	4





## APPENDIX VII.

## Annual Statement of Land Revenue for 1936-37.

Name of Talu.	Demand			Collection			Remission			Balance			Remarks	
	Arrear.	Current	Total.	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear.	Current	Total.	Arrear	Current	Total.	Revenue Exp.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
Naharp	82,250-25	1,63,620-10-0	1,85,911-15	35,000-1-0	69,272-8-0	1,04,851-6-0	12,500-0-0	1,878-3-0	14,447-3-0	31,167-0-11	32,473-4-0	65,882-4-11	3,620-1-0	
Alahp	1,56,500-5-0	1,08,289-10-0	2,64,834-15-0	62,150-7-0	37,377-12-0	96,818-1-0	25,660-6-0	2,010-8-0	29,678-14-0	39,620-8-0	48,698-3-0	1,38,327-12-0	4,296-6-0	
Laplam	1,22,500-8-0	37,040-7-0	2,19,371-15-0	92,621-0-0	54,128-9-0	91,933-9-0	18,980-14-0	672-16-0	19,652-10-0	60,290-10-0	43,714-4-0	1,04,410-14-0	4,290-5-0	
Khalam	2,34,000-14-14	1,15,718-9-0	3,52,558-14-0	36,506-1-0	60,334-12-0	97,161-1-0	38,819-13-0	1,387-2-0	40,206-15-0	1,58,408-9-10	36,776-10-0	2,15,215-3-10	3,616-6-0	
Imphal	80,700-18-3	37,720-5-0	1,78,328-13-0	21,970-1-0	62,088-6-3	54,924-7-3	10,650-11-5	80-2-0	11,566-13-0	48,235-14-3	23,867-12-9	72,093-11-0	3,368-14-0	
Jurien	7,375-3-0	2,918-3-0	10,553-6-0	6,540-7-0	4,241-12-0	10,843-9-0	240-1-0	1-8-0	250-2-0	330-2-0-0	5,135-15-0	5,892-1-0		
Total	6,84,570-3-0	43,72,270-0-0	11,78,320-0-0	1,82,792-7-0	2,77,774-12-0	4,60,790-13-0	1,08,900-10-0	6,780-8-0	1,15,711-2-0	3,91,454-2-0	2,19,687-15-0	6,62,122-1-0		
	6,84,530-0-0	43,72,230-0-0	11,78,320-0-0	1,82,792-0-0	2,77,774-0-0	4,60,790-0-0	1,08,900-0-0	6,780-0-0	1,15,711-0-0	3,91,454-0-0	2,19,687-0-0	6,62,122-0-0		

Amount collected before the close of the year but credited afterwards.

Current	Arrear.	Exe.
250-2-0	121-3-0	27-0-0
49,911-0	190-11-0	30-0-0
631-6-0	380-1-0	79-7-0
500-1-0	960-4-0	10,714-0
170-3-0	12,412-0	40-14-0
2,400-0-0	1,261-1-0	28-1-0



## APPENDIX VIII

5th and details of the Military Police Force for the year 1936-37.

LENGTH OF FORCE				DETAILS OF FORCE								Cost			
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Invalided during the year	Invalided, deserted etc during the year	At the end of the year	Present during the year	No. of Postmen	No. of Indian Officers	No. of Clerks	No. of Hauliers	No. of Noh	No. of Sappers	No. of Bombardiers	No. of Band	Total fighting men	No. employed in other establishments	Establishment	Contingent
9	15	226	19	6	2	16	2	170			24	1	1	1809 2	1910 14 10

## APPENDIX IX

ment showing the number and nature of crimes committed in the valley during the year 1936-37.

[illegible]



APPENDIX N.  
Statement showing the working of the Civil Police during the Year 1936-37.

CLASSIFICATION	Number of offences		Number of accused persons		Number of persons convicted		Number of persons discharged		Percentage of persons convicted		Percentage of persons convicted for total
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Civil Police (Inland)	207	217	242	202	220	100	180	148	70.79	70.79	30.14

APPENDIX XI.  
Criminal Cases for the Year 1936-37.  
Valley.

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of			Number of persons during the year						
		Past year	Current year	Total	Past year	Present year	Total	Discharged without trial	Admitted	Imprisonment	Fine	Imprisonment and Fine	Other Punishment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Magistrate Court	21	30	613	643	26	480	506	219	39	17	11	6	2
Magistrate Court	0	37	43	80	0	32	32	11	20	0	0	0	0
Magistrate Court	60	21	280	361	63	195	258	172	194	0	0	0	0
Magistrate Court	10	201	101	302	7	277	284	178	206	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	110	118	1,296	1,524	96	1,124	1,220	387	601	119	21	6	2



APPENDIX XII.  
Criminal Appeals for the year 1936-37.  
( Valley ).

Name of Court	Filed			Disposed of			Sentence				
	Previous year	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Referred back to Lower Court	Proceeding quashed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Manipur State Jharbar	22	113	135	22	98	120	67	12	33	2	6
Cherap Court	4	117	121	4	115	119	57	9	15	11	27
Total	26	230	256	26	213	239	124	21	48	13	33

APPENDIX XIII ( A )  
REVISIONAL COURT OF THE HIGHERS THE MAHALEA  
OF MANIPUR  
Criminal Appeals for the year 1936-37  
( From 1st July 1936 to 30th June 1937 )

Previous Year.	Filed		Disposed of				Sentence			
	Present Year	Total	Previous Year	Present Year	Total	Convicted	Modified	Reversed	Referred back to Lower Court	Compromised or of better disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	30	44	13	20	33	26	4	9	7	2

APPENDIX XIII  
Civil cases ( Original suits ) for the year 1936-37  
( Valley )

Name of Court	Filed		Disposed of		Method of disposal during the year				
	Previous year	Present year	Previous year	Present year	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Referred back to Lower Court	Proceeding quashed
Manipur State Jharbar	1	1	79	71	144	11	1	1	1
Cherap Court	1	1	114	146	144	144	11	1	1
Manipur State Jharbar	1	1	114	146	144	144	11	1	1
Cherap Court	1	1	114	146	144	144	11	1	1
Total	2	2	193	212	288	22	2	2	2
Grand Total	180	2030	2210	176	1926	2036	590	42	779





APPENDIX XIV.  
CIVIL Cases ( Execution ) for the year 1936-37.  
( Valley ).

Name of Court.	Applications.				Disposed of			Nature of applications pending at end of the year.			
	Previous year.	Current year.	Total.	Previous year.	Current year.	Total.	Total.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Madras State District Court of the Madras Town District Court	31 36 67	30 20 50	61 56 117	14 6 20	12 12 24	26 24 50	26 24 50	10 9 19	16 10 26	63 10 73	
Total	612	578	1,190	272	332	604	604	144	304	268	

APPENDIX XV.  
CIVIL Appeals for the year 1936-37.  
( Valley ).

Name of Court.	Filed.				Disposed of.				Disposition.			
	Previous year.	Present year.	Total.	Previous year.	Present year.	Total.	Previous year.	Present year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Withdrawn.	Reversed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madras State District Court	76 17 93	243 140 383	319 157 476	79 17 96	123 123 246	206 140 346	144 234 378	14 11 25	41 116 157	1		
Total	76	383	459	96	246	346	346	25	157	1		

APPENDIX XVI.  
REVISIONAL COURT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA  
OF MANIPUR.  
CIVIL Appeals for the year 1936-37  
( From 1st July 1936 to 30th June 1937 ).

Filed.			Disposed of.			Disposition.				
Previous year.	Present year.	Total.	Previous year.	Present year.	Total.	Dismissed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Referred back to Lower Court.	Compromised or otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
53	94	147	33	60	93	78	1	3	10	1



## APPENDIX XVI.

Miscellaneous Cases for the year 1936-37.

( Valley ).

Name of Court.	Instituted.			Disposed of during the year		
	Previous years.	Present year.	Total.	Previous years.	Present year.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur State Darbar	29	152	181	26	126	152
Cherap Court	26	157	183	21	139	160
Sadar Panchayet Court	73	137	210	60	119	179
Total	128	446	574	107	384	491

## APPENDIX XVI (A).

Income Tax and Trading License Appeals for 1936-37.

Name of Court	Filed during			Disposed of			Decisions.				
	Previous years for not disposed of	Present year.	Total	Previous year.	Present year.	Total	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Referred back to Lower Court.	Compromised, or otherwise disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
President, Manipur State Darbar.		7	7		6	6	1	1	1		



APPENDIX XVII.  
Number and nature of crimes in the Hills during 1936-37.  
Naduv.

Description of Crimes										
	OFFENCES									
	Balance from past year commuted during the present year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Number of persons reported to police	1	1	61	12	33	100	44			191
Number of persons convicted	1	1	59	12	33	100	44			191
NUMBER OF PERSONS SENTENCED	Imprisonment	Simple	1	3	1	13	6			16
		Exemplary								
		Subj to								
		Exemplary								
		Fine								
Number of persons acquitted or discharged	1	1	5	7	15	40				63
Number of persons confined in the gaol	1	1	56	1	13	6				76
Number of persons confined in the gaol	1	1	56	1	13	6				76
Number of persons died during or before trial	1	1	1	1	1	1				5
TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT										
Under one month										
From 1 to 2 months										
From 2 to 3 months										
From 3 to 6 months										
From 6 to 12 months										
From 1 to 2 years										
From 2 to 3 years										
From 3 to above 5 years										
Capital punishment										
Awaiting trial	1	1	1	1	1	1				6



[illegible]





[illegible]



APPENDIX XVIII.

( Sadar )

Criminal Cases for the year 1936-37.

Name of Court	Instituted		Disposed				Number of persons during the year						Committed or transferred
	Previous year but not disposed	Current year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	Discharged and acquitted	Convicted					
								As per order	For present	For future	Imprisonment and fine	Other punishment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sadar	25	111	136	18	92	110		68	9	107	7		

APPENDIX XVIII ( A ) ( Ukhrul ).

East Subdivisional Court Criminal Cases for the the year 1936-37 .

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of				Number of persons during the year						
	Previous year not disposed of	Current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total	Not disposed of	As per order	Convicted to					Remain-
									Imprisonment	For present	For future	Imprisonment and fine	Other punish- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ukhrul	4	15	19	1	12	13		16		115		4		

APPENDIX XVIII ( B )

( Tamenglong ).

Hill Criminal Cases for 1936-37.

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of			No. of persons during the year					Committed or Transferred	
	Previous year not disposed of	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	Not disposed with trial	Convicted to					
								As per order	Imprisonment	Fine	Imprisonment and Fine		Other punish- ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tamenglong	1	23	24	1	16	17		18	12	7	2	2	2



APPENDIX XIX.

( Sadar )

Civil Cases ( Original Suits ) for the year 1936-37.

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of			Method of disposal during the year			
	Pending from previous year	During current year	Total	Pending from previous year	During current year	Total	Experte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	111	142	253	132	199	331	43	52	43	363
Sadar	111	142	253	132	9	141	43	72	13	363

APPENDIX XIX (A) ( Ukhral )

East Sub-divisional Court Civil Cases ( original suit ) for the year 1936-37.

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of			Method of disposal during the year				
	Pending from previous year	During current year	Total	Pending from previous year	During current year	Total	Experte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Remains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ukhral	18	176	194	10	389	399	6	174	5	214	

APPENDIX XIX ( B )

( Tamenglong )

Civil Cases for 1936-37.

Instituted			Disposed of			Method of disposal during the year			
Pending from previous year	During current year	Total	Pending from previous year	During current year	Total	Experte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
90	236	326	72	150	222	9	168	38	7



APPENDIX XX.

( Sadar )

Miscellaneous Cases for the year 1936-37.

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of during the year		
	In Previous year but not disposed of	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Sadar	247	739	986	205	591	796
	247	739	986	205	591	796

APPENDIX XX ( A )

( Ukhrul )

Miscellaneous Cases for the year 1936-37 ( East Sub-division )

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of during the year			Remarks
	Previous year but not disposed of	Current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1							8
Ukhrul	39	261	293	30	223	253	

APPENDIX XX ( B ) ( Tamenglong ).

Miscellaneous Cases from 1-7-1936 to 30-6-1937.

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of during the year		
	Pending from Previous year	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamenglong West Sub-Division	30	234	264	22	198	220





APPENDIX XXI.  
Third Criminal Appeal for the year 1936-37.

Name of Court	Filed in			Disposed of			Settlements				
	Period year but not disposed of	Present year	Total	Period year	Present year	Total	Compromised	Misdealt	Reversed	Referred back to Lower Court	Proceeding quashed
Provincial Court of Appeal, Hyderabad	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	1

APPENDIX XXII.  
High Civil Appeals for the year 1936-37.

Name of Court	Filed in		Disposed of		Settlements				Pending at the close of the year		
	Period year but not disposed of	Present year	Period year	Present year	Period year	Total	Compromised				
Provincial Court of Appeal, Hyderabad	1	3	4	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	1

APPENDIX XXIII.  
Introduction Cases from 1st July 1936 to 30th June 1937.

	Filed in			Filed out of			Total
	Pending at the close of 1907	Present year	Total	Pending at the close of 1907	Present year	Total	
N. C. Hills	10	9	19	10	4	14	
Other Hills	9	3	12				
Lushai Hills	1	1	2	1		1	
Sumner Tracts	2		2	1		1	
Moulbar	2		2				
N. C. Hills							
Total	24	13	37	12	4	16	



APPENDIX XXIII ( A )

Interdistrict Cases for the year 1936-37.

<del>Sub</del> Division	Instituted			Disposed of			Remarks.
	Previous year	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ukhrul	27	12	39	1	2	3	

APPENDIX XXIII. ( B )

Interdistrict Cases from the 1st July 1936 to 30th June 1937.

West Sub-division	Instituted			Disposed of			Remarks
	Pending from previous year	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tamenglong	19	18	37	8	6	14	







# APPENDIX XXV. MANIPUR STATE ARTS AND CRAFTS 1936-37

## State Account.

Balance per Administration report for 1935-36	Rs. 15,924-5-9	Paid to the State during the year	Rs. 6,188-4-7
Drawn from the State during the year	Rs. 9,821-7-4	Balance on the 30th June 1937	Rs. 17,563-11-6
Total	Rs. 25,751-13-1	Total	Rs. 23,711-15-1

## Trading Account

Dr		Cr	
By Stock on the 1st July 1936	Rs. 14,763-11-4	To sales during the year	Rs. 11,131-15-8
" Manufacturing charges	Rs. 8,061-6-2	To closing stock on the 30th June 1937	Rs. 16,234-12-2
" Gross profit	Rs. 5,541-7-4	Total	Rs. 27,366-11-10
Total	Rs. 27,366-11-10		

## Profit and Loss Account

Dr		Cr	
By Establishment	Rs. 1,157-0-0	To Gross profit	Rs. 5,541-7-4
" Electric charges	Rs. 17-2-0		
" Miscellaneous	Rs. 537-10-5		
" Commission paid	Rs. 259-9-8		
Staff Rs. 87-12-9			
Agent Rs. 4,161-7-7			
" Repair to building	Rs. 9-2-6		
" Discount allowed on sales	Rs. 1,942-10-1		
Agent Rs. 14-9-9			
Exhibition Rs. 1,928-10-1			
Expenditure in the Imphal Exhibition not accounted for in the cash book	Rs. 836-2-8		
Misc. Exp. Rs. 570-9-9			
Commission Rs. 259-9-8			
Total	Rs. 15,541-7-4	Total	Rs. 15,541-7-4

## Balance Sheet

Liabilities		Assets	
Permanent Advance	Rs. 1,000-0-0	Sum of Rs. 100	Rs. 1,391-9-4
Balance from State Account	Rs. 17,563-8-6	Cash in hand	Rs. 513-0-4
Loan from the Superintendent on account of exhibition not accounted for in the cash book	Rs. 1,000-0-0	By bill	Rs. 1,012-8-8
Increase in Capital	Rs. 573-15-1	Stock in article	Rs. 16,234-12-2
		in hand Rs. 9,648-15-2	
		with Agent Rs. 5,423-11-2	
		Yarn Rs. 1,462-11-19-5	
		Miscellaneous stock of furniture etc.	Rs. 540-7-9
		Exhibition Account suspense not accounted for	Rs. 249-11-1
Total	Rs. 19,437-7-7	Total	Rs. 19,437-7-7

n terms of the notes appended





## APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement showing Receipts from the 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1937.  
Valley and Water Works Budgets.

Head of Demand.	1936-37				1935-36		
	Budget Estimate.		Actual Receipts.		Actual Receipts.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VALLEY BUDGET.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		
Land Revenue ... ..	4,00,000	4,60,560	15 3	3,36,998	5 9		
Hill House Tax ... ..	72,500	83,187	2 0	75,998	0 0		
Fisheries ... ..	65,000	55,449	11 0	60,296	14 3		
Foreigners Tax ... ..	9,000	12,769	13 0	12,431	3 0		
Ferries ... ..	840	655	0 0	840	0 0		
Salt ... ..	1,750	2,528	15 0	1,440	0 0		
Forest ... ..	29,000	30,872	14 6	21,565	0 3		
Law and Justice ... ..	14,500	17,913	15 0	10,500	15 0		
Jail ... ..	3,500	4,392	4 5	3,877	10 5		
Excise (including estimated receipts on a.c. of Match excise duty).	24,757	35,108	11 0	3,679	7 0		
Kabo Valley ... ..	6,270	6,270	0 0	6,270	0 0		
Income Tax and Trading License fees ... ..	10,000	9,726	3 0	15,024	4 0		
Cart Tax ... ..	81,500	81,500	0 0	59,000	0 0		
Cattle Tax ... ..	29,000	26,760	0 0	33,681	0 0		
Fines ... ..	16,000	25,655	12 3	15,397	0 10		
Registration ... ..	2,500	4,501	9 0	3,330	12 0		
Vehicle Tax ... ..	2,850	4,520	4 0	3,313	0 0		
Mail Contract ... ..	28,800	28,800	0 0	28,800	0 0		
Interest on invested sums ... ..	1,293	2,577	5 2	1,695	3 0		
Arts and Crafts ... ..	8,000	6,188	4 7	9,654	10 9		
Miscellaneous ... ..	9,500	8,544	3 10	* 88,272	6 11		
Library ... ..	3,000	3,286	0 2	2,666	5 8		
Hydro Electric Board ... ..	9,000	8,669	13 5	8,940	9 6		
Total ... ..	8,19,560	9,20,768	12 7	7,91,311	12 4		
WATER WORKS BUDGET.							
Cantonment ... ..	1,000	11,615	6 0	10,250	6 9		
Water Rate (including house connected) ... ..	8,094						
Interest on Investments ... ..	6,000	6,000	0 0	6,000	0 0		
Fines ... ..	1,413	3,185	2 3	...	...		
Miscellaneous ... ..	100	265	12 0	...	...		
Total ... ..	16,607	21,366	4 3	16,250	6 9		
HILL BUDGET.							
Hill House Tax ... ..	...	...	...	75,998	0 6		
Law and Justice ... ..	...	...	...	4,988	10 0		
Fines ... ..	...	...	...	960	7 0		
Salt ... ..	...	...	...	768	4 1		
Hill Forests ... ..	...	...	...	715	8 0		
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	2,758	4 3		
Total ... ..	...	...	...	86,009	1 10		
Grand total ... ..	8,36,167	9,42,135	0 10	8,53,691	4 11		

\* Including Rs. 80,000 being sale proceeds of Inglesby, Shillong.



## APPENDIX XXVIIA.

ement showing the details of Expenditure under each head of the Valley Budget for the year 1936-37.

Name of Expenditure.	Current year		Current year.
	Revised estimate effected by reappropriation	Budget Estimate	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4
<b>I.—ADMINISTRATION.</b>			
Establishment of President, Manipur State Darbar	66,381 12 -	67,238	62,717 *
of Darbar Members	1,290	1,200	970
of Palace Office	268	100	241
of President Manipur State Darbar's Office Est- agencies	290	200	
	350	350	111
	19,684 13 -	21,248	11,221
Total	88,084 9 -	91,036	78,260
<b>II.—LAND REVENUE.</b>			
Establishment of Jirigbat	34,567	33,829	34,046
of Establishment of Jirigbat	4,394	4,394	4,338
agencies	6,500	6,500	2,398
	12	50	11
	8,417	9,200	6,811
Jirigbat	1,538	1,450	1,517
Total	55,423	55,423	49,121
<b>IV.—FOREIGNERS' REVENUE.</b>			
Establishment of Establishment agencies	2,694	2,694	2,647
	800	800	453
	300	300	283
Total	3,794	3,794	3,383
<b>V.—FOREST.</b>			
Establishment of Establishment agencies	6,820	6,820	4,808 †
	1,195	1,195	1,075
	2,650	2,650	1,911
Total	10,665	10,665	7,794
<b>VI.—LAW AND JUSTICE.</b>			
Establishment of Judicial Member	20,864	20,864	20,573
of Establishment agencies	150	150	113
	370	400	343
	1,060	1,010	885
Total	22,424	22,424	21,914
<b>VII.—MAHARAJA'S CIVIL LIST.</b>			
Establishment agencies	1,12,285 6 -	1,06,752	1,08,585 †
	45,898 14 -	50,176	41,712
Total	1,58,184 4 -	1,56,928	1,50,297
Carried Over	3,38,574/13 -	3,40,270	3,10,769

The Posts of the Private Secretary and one A. D. C. remained vacant throughout the whole year.  
 The saving is due partly to late appointment of some of the Forest establishment and partly to vacancy  
 of some of the posts e.g. one Ranger, one Forest guard, one Forest Lamba and one clerk in the Forest budget.  
 Maintenance allowance of Raja Dumbra Singh R. K. was drawn at Rs. 500/- a month instead of Rs. 800 -  
 Hence the great savings under Establishment.



APPENDIX XXVHA—( *Continued.* )

Statement showing the details of Expenditure under each head of the Valley Budget for the year 1936-37.

Name of Expenditure.	Current year.		Current year.
	Revised estimate affected by reappropriation.	Budget Estimate.	Actual Expenditure.
1	2	3	4
Brought Forward	3,38,574 13 -	3,40,270	3,10,769
VIII—STATE WORKS.			
Pay of Establishment	22,096	22,096	22,132
T. A. of State Engineer	850	850	684
T. A. of Establishment	1,000	1,000	622
Contingencies including works	89,405	92,655	83,739
Total	1,13,351	1,16,601	1,07,177
IX—MILITARY POLICE.			
Pay of Establishment	32,774	32,774	30,809 *
Contingencies	5,400	5,400	4,917
Total	38,174	38,174	35,726
X—CIVIL POLICE.			
Pay of Establishment	21,164	21,164	20,897
T. A. of Establishment	1,150	1,150	858
Contingencies	1,670	1,670	1,564
Total	23,984	23,984	23,319
XI—JAIL.			
Pay of Establishment	4,727	4,182	4,620
Contingencies	12,855	10,500	12,562
Total	17,582	14,682	17,182
XII. MEDICAL.			
Pay of Establishment	33,000	33,000	32,870
T. A. of Civil Surgeon	450	450	281
T. A. of Establishment	1,150	1,080	1,383
Contingencies	27,400	26,730	27,295
Total	62,000	61,260	61,829
XIII—EDUCATION.			
Pay of Establishment	11,549 3 -	40,162	39,975
T. A. of Establishment	600	600	243
Contingencies	14,459	11,459	13,366
Total	56,608 3 -	55,221	53,584
Carried Over	6,50,604	6,50,612	6,09,616

\* The Saving is due partly to vacancy of the posts of some Sepoys and partly to suspension of an armourer



APPENDIX XXVIA—( *Concluded.* )

Statement showing the details of Expenditure under each head of the Valley Budget for the year 1936-37.

Name of Expenditure.	Current year.		Current year.
	Revised estimate effected by reappropriation	Budget Estimate	Actual expenditure.
1	2	3	4
Brought Forward	6,50,604	6,50,612	6,09,346
<b>XIV.—PROPERTY IN BRITISH INDIA.</b>			
Pay of Establishment contingencies	720 5,460	720 5,460	707 5,235
Total	6,180	6,180	5,962
<b>XV.—PAYMENT.</b>			
Pay of Princes	20,000	5,300	20,000 *
State Reserve	800	800	800
Payment of Government Loan	5,300	5,300	5,300
Contract	8		7
Total	26,400	26,400	26,400
Total	32,508	32,500	32,507
<b>XVI.—REGISTRATION.</b>			
Pay of Establishment contingencies	2,906	2,894	2,787
	248	250	154
	100	100	74
Total	3,244	3,244	3,015
<b>XVII.—VETERINARY.</b>			
Pay of Establishment contingencies	3,364	3,364	3,272
	400	400	35
	1,765	1,765	1,658
Total	5,529	5,529	4,965
<b>XVIII.—STATE PRESS.</b>			
Pay of Establishment contingencies	4,380	4,380	4,316
	700	700	510
Total	5,080	5,080	4,826
<b>XIX.—PENSION AND GRATUITY.</b>			
Sanctioned Pension	8,200	8,200	8,926
new Gratuity	3,800	3,800	
Total	12,000	12,000	8,926
<b>XX.—ARTS AND CRAFTS.</b>			
Pay of Establishment contingencies	1,202	1,202	1,152
	3,900	3,900	8,675 †
Total	5,102	5,102	9,827
Total	7,40,247	7,25,247	6,99,694

Rs. 15,000 was withdrawn from the State reserve vide Darbar Resolution No. 2 R of 17th March 1937.  
Including suspense accounts of stocks purchased on strength of credits made during the year.





APPENDIX XXVII (B)

Statement showing the details of the Hill Budget for the year 1936-37.

Name of Expenditure	Current year		Current year
	Revised figure after reappropriation	Budget Estimate	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4
No. 3 HILL TRIBES.			
I. (a) HILL ADMINISTRATION.			
Pay of Establishment	26,685	26,688	24,637
T. A. of Sub-Divisional Officers	3,490	3,490	1,812
T. A. of Establishment	50	50	
Contingencies	3,490	3,500	2,040
Total	33,635	33,638	28,489
II (b) HILL P. W. D.			
Pay of Establishment	6,131	6,228	6,015
T. A. of Establishment	700	700	471
Contingencies	37,581	37,581	35,319
Total	44,412	44,509	41,805
III (c) HILL EDUCATION.			
Pay of Establishment	11,378	11,378	10,437
Contingencies	8,870	8,870	8,691
Total	20,248	20,248	18,528
Total	98,195	98,195	88,822

APPENDIX XXVII (C)

Statement showing the details of the Water Works for the year 1936-37.

Name of Expenditure	Current year		Current year
	Revised figure after reappropriation	Budget Estimate	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4
XXVII—WATER WORKS.			
Pay of Establishment	3,245	2,975	3,076
T. A. of Establishment	20		1
Contingencies	9,460		
Extension Hydrant (vide Darbar Resolution No. 1R of 15-7-36)	7,828 *	9,750	11,603
Total	20,533	12,725	14,680

\* Withdrawal of Rs. 7,828/- from the State reserve was sanctioned vide Darbar resolution No. 1R of 15-7



## APPENDIX XXVII D.

## Suspense Account for 1936-37.

Head of the Expenditure.	Estimate.	Actual Expenditure.
1. Advance ... ..	5,000	4,220
2. P. W. D. Stock and Stores ... ..	5,000	37,823
3. Permanent Advance ... ..		30
Total ... ..	10,000	42,073

## APPENDIX XXVII E.

## Statement showing the details of Expenditure for the year 1936-37.

Name of Expenditure.	Current year.		Current year
	Revised Estimate effected by reappropriation.	Budget Estimate.	Actual Expenditure.
1	2	3	4
Grand Total Valley ... ..	7,40,247	7,25,247	6,99,694
" " Hill tribes ... ..	98,195	98,195	88,822
Total ... ..	8,38,442	8,23,442	7,88,516
Grand Total Water work ... ..	20,553	12,725	14,680
Total ... ..	8,58,995	8,36,167	8,03,196
			-700 *
			8,02,496

\* A Cheque for Rs. 700/- vide No. 24127 of 4/1/36 was cancelled in this year vide Darbar Resolution No. 13 of 30/3/36; and hence the deduction of Expenditure.



## APPENDIX XXVIII.

## Memorandum of Closing Balance on 30th June, 1937.

R E C E I P T S.			E X P E N D I T U R E.	
1. General Accounts (including Hill accounts)	Rs.	9,20,768/12/7	Rs.	7,88,515/14/7
2. Water works	...	21,366/ 4/3	"	14,679/10/-
3. Suspense Accounts	...	43,493/ 8/5	"	42,072/15/-
Total			8,45,268/ 7/7	
Add Opening Balance	...	1,43,965/10/-	..	
Add Closing Balance	...	..	2,84,325/11/8 (A) Plus Rs. 700/- adjusted on a/c Imphal Cheque No. 24127 of 4/1/36 Vide D.R. No. 55 & 56 of January 1936.	
Total			Total 11,29,594/3/3	

(A) The actual Cash Balance as for Cash Book on 30-6-37 was Rs. 2,85,025/11/8.



## APPENDIX XXIX.

Suspense Account from the 1st July 1936 to 30th June 1937.

## RECEIPTS.

Head of Receipts.	1936-37		1935-1936.
	Budget Estimate.	Actual Receipts.	Actual Receipts.
1	2	3	4
fund of Advances	5000	(A) 5,683-11-2	6,691- 7-4
W. D. Stock and Stores	...	(B) 37,809-13-3	45,079-13-0
Total	...	43,493- 8-5	51,771- 4-4
		(A) (i) In Cash Rs. (ii) „ Book „	256-13-2 5,426-14-0
		Rs.	5,683-11-2
		(B) (i) In Cash Rs. (ii) „ Book „	3,578-10-9 34,231- 2-6
		Rs.	37,809-13-3

## APPENDIX XXX.

Assets and Liabilities of the Manipur State on the 1st July, 1937.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Invested in Government 5% Loan, 1945-55	1,40,000 -0-0	Nil	...
P. O. Cash Certificates	2,390 -0-0		
Fixed deposit with Imperial Bank	51,765 -0-0		
House building Advances outstanding	5,692- 4-0		
Miscellaneous Advance outstanding	949- 6-0		
Agricultural Loan outstanding	2,457- 8-0		
Capital invested in Hydro Electric Scheme	1,08,373- 0-0		
Flood damage Loan taken by Hydro Electric Board	33,862- 0-0		
Departmental Advances	10,895- 0-0		
Cash balance in Treasury State Office	2,85,025-11-8	balance Rs.	6,41,409-13-8
Total Rs.	6,41,409-13-8	Rs.	6,41,409-13-8





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APPENDIX XXXI.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Manipur State during the year 1936-37.

Dispensaries	Number of Patients treated	Results of the indoor patients							Operations		Remarks	
		Outdoor	Indoor	Cured	Relieved	Otherwise	Died	Remaining under treatment	Daily average attendance	Major		Minor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Civil Hospital	36,000	579	420	47	9	16	47	108	65	165		
Police "	850	51	35	11	5		2	14	20		8	
Palace "	1,741							5	39		21	
Jail "	760	61	45	7	1	4	4	27	101		16	
Bishnupur Dispensary	6,319							50	29		61	
Deoching Hospital	12,002	20	14	2	3	1		35	12		140	
Morning Dispensary	12,209	9	7	1	1	1		13	48		186	
Aburhain Hospital	9,961	33	25	5	2	2	1	50	21		133	
Imphal Leprosy Asylum	948	42	2	6	1	2		100	64		9	
Total	81,024	797	538	119	22	23	86	378	27	165	1,212	

APPENDIX XXXII.

IIIBs

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Manipur State during the year 1936-37 (1st July to 30th June).

Dispensaries.	Number of Patients treated.		Results of the indoor patients.										Operation.		Remarks.
	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Discharged.					Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Daily average attendance.	Major.	Minor.			
			Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
Tamenglong Hospital	10,383	150	95	34	13	5	3	34	10	1	57				
Ukhrul "	16,408	261	219	20	14	1	7	57	88	4	100				
Churehmandpur "	14,785	132	87	28	9	3		49	95		63				
Mao "	19,535	22	21	1	1			26	26		36				
Shugnu Dispensary	10,171	40	26	14	2			27	98		42				
Sitapaboi Hospital	11,289	68	54	12	3	1	1	39	12		56				
Kaurehokpi Dispensary	8,815	12	7	3	1			29	79		45				
Tharion "	7,042	46	59	1	6	1	3	34	99						
Total	98,491	731	544	112	46	12	17	326	63	7	341				



## APPENDIX XXXIII.

Statistical Return of Primary Schools in the Valley under the direct control of the State Education Department  
for the year 1936-37.

Serial No.	Kind of School.	Number of school.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 30th June 1937.				Classification of pupils on the basis of languages they study.						Classification of pupils on the basis of religion.					Remarks.
			Boys.	Girls.	Average monthly attendance.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Bengali.	Arbi, Persian and Urdu.	Manipuri.	Hindu foreigner.	Mahomedan.	Manipuri Hindu.	Nakas.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Upper Primary ...	3	374	12	368.83	314.74	386	...	...	...	...	386	...	4	382	...	...	
2	Lower Primary ...	81	6,678	156	6,829.18	4,925.37	968	33	78	61	131	6,589	57	695	6,043	17	22	
3	Girls' Schools ...	4	...	205	200.91	151.41	20	...	...	...	...	205	...	...	205	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	88	7,952	373	7,398.92	5,391.52	1,374	33	78	61	131	7,180	57	699	6,630	17	22	



## APPENDIX XXXIVA.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the State Works  
Register No. 8 during the year 1936-37.

Name of Works.	Total of Sub-Head.	Total of Major Head.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>			
<b>(a) Upkeep of Roads, Bridges and Culverts.</b>			
1st Class Valley Roads	8,099-15-0		
2nd and 3rd Class Valley Roads	6,037-15-3		
Road Metalling Imphal area	2,997-11-0		
Road Metalling Valley area	3,092-25-0		
River protection	2,842-15-0		
Valley Bridges maintenance	9,798-15-7		
Culverts	3,889-4-6	36,758-14-4	
<b>(b) Improvement and Renewal.</b>			
Improvements of alignment to the Thoudal Yampoke Road	489-11-0		
Kumbi Road continuation of the work provided for in D.R. No. 9R. of 20-1-32	997-9-0		
Bridges and culverts	4,849-11-0		
Imphal River bund protection on Pukhao Road	596-12-0		
Heirok Road	299-11-6		
Sekmaijin Bridge completion	8,198-14-3		
Re-inforced concrete	1,980-11-0	17,412-15-9	
<b>(c) Upkeep of Offices in Imphal.</b>			
State Office and connected buildings	422-15-9		
Land Revenue Office	241-9-3		
P. W. D. Office	723-10-11		
Jail Buildings	270-0-10		
Cherap and Punchayet Courts	169-13-3		
Press Buildings	99-0-9		
Police Office and Barracks	240-9-9		
M. S. P. Barracks Etc.	152-15-7		
Imphal Civil Hospital and Buildings	499-11-0		
Leper Asylum	148-9-0		
Infectious disease ward	51-10-0		
Veterinary Hospital etc.	249-12-7		
Johnstone School	256-7-1		
Education Office	46-9-9	3,903-8-4	
<b>(d) Upkeep of Residences in Imphal.</b>			
Palace Main Block and Buildings	3,288-9-3		
Shree Gobindajee's Temple and Buildings	286-9-11		
Langthabal Bungalow and out houses	160-12-0		
P. M. S. D's Bungalow No. 6	296-1-4		
State Engineer's Bungalow No. 1	296-6-1		
Pureilomba Bungalow (Palace Office)	14-10-0		
Small Bungalow No. 3	99-14-0		
Dak Bungalow and out houses No. 4	223-9-0		
Bungalow No. 5 (Arts and Crafts or Companions)	149-7-0		
Serui Khana	43-12-0		
Bahupara Houses	471-15-11		
Palace Garden	384-12-0		
Polo Ground	389-0-0	6,105-6-6	
<b>(e) Upkeep of State Buildings Outside Imphal.</b>			
Valley Punchayet Courts	72-9-9		
" " Renewals	1,061-15-0		
" " Rest Houses	345-5-1		
Land Revenue Camp	266-9-0		
Valley Thanas	269-8-3		
" " Dispensaries	245-8-3		
" " Schools	1,950-9-7		
" " Renewals	1,263-5-0	5,414-12-11	
<b>(f) Miscellaneous.</b>			
Workshop Tools and Plants	2,195-4-7		
Tent, Furniture etc.	300-11-7		
Office Contingencies	440-11-10		
Electric Power charges	163-2-0		
State Street lights	843-12-0		
Training Workshop Apprentices in Calcutta	8-12-0	3,952-6-6	
Carried over Total		73,547-15-10	



APPENDIX XXXIVA ( *Concluded* ).

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the State Works  
Register No. 8 during the year 1936-37.

Name of Works.	Total of Sub-Head.	Total of Major Head.	Remarks.
Brought Forward		73,547-15-10	
<b>Jirighat Works.</b>			
Repairs to Cachar Road and Bridges	323- 1- 6		
Manbahadur Limboo Road	199-14- 3		
Hospital and connected buildings	157- 2- 0		
Mauzadar and Staff quarters	345- 6- 0		
Police Barrack and Staff quarters	198- 4- 6		
Land Revenue camps	35- 0- 0		
Hospital extension	658- 1- 1		
Park at Jiribam	317- 2- 0	2,234-15- 4	
<b>Original Works.</b>			
Resetting roofs of 2 M. S. P. barracks	299-13- 0		
Corrugal roof paint to State Office	299-13- 0		
New Toll gates	93- 1- 6		
Police Barracks Mao completion	477-11- 0		
State Office Latrine	370- 5- 3		
Hiyangthang Road and Embankment	1,416- 2- 0		
One X-Ray Room	1,696-13- 8		
Forest Revenue Station building at Jiri	533- 8- 6		
Police Barrack at Jiri	1,869- 0-10		
Police Bazar Sheds etc.	400- 0- 0	7,456- 4- 9	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>83,239- 3-11</b>	





## APPENDIX XXXIVB.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the State  
Works in the Hills during the year 1936-37.

Name of works.	Total of Sub-Head.	Total of Major Head.
1	2	3
(a) Upkeep of Roads and Bridges.		
Bridle path	9,595- 6-0	
Bridges	5,694- 8-0	
Slip clearing	760- 7-0	16,050- 5-0
(b) Upkeep of Buildings		
Upkeep of Head Quarter Station	248- 8-3	248- 8-3
(c) Upkeep of Buildings		
Pucca and katcha Buildings	5,614 14-5	5,614-14-5
(d) Original Works ( Roads and Bridges )		
Tuivai Bridge	3,559- 3-9	
Stone Culverts	500- 0-0	
Makru Bridge	5,928- 9-9	9,987-12-9
(e) Original Works ( Buildings )		
Pucca and Katcha houses	2,302-15-3	2,302-15-3
(f) Original Works ( Buildings )		
Furniture for Rest houses	241- 6-0	241- 6-0
(g) Tools, plants and Miscellaneous		
Tools, Plants and Miscellaneous	453- 7-0	453- 7-0
(h) One Scholarship for 12 months		
To train at Dacca as Hill Overseer	420- 0-0	420- 0-0
Total		35,319- 4-8



## APPENDIX XXXIVC.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the Water Works  
Register No. 22 during the year 1936-37.

Name of Works.	Total of Sub-Head.	Total of Major Head.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
( a ) Upkeep.			
Head Works	122- 5- 7		
Wire and bund	254- 8- 0		
Tanks and Plinths	413-11- 0		
Burst and Leaks	254- 1- 0		
Push Cocks and Taps	79- 7- 0		
Pipe Line and Bridges	411- 8- 5		
Engine Oil etc. including Chlorine	772-14- 0	2,308- 7- 0	
( b ) Office Contingency	30- 7- 0	30- 7- 0	
Original Works.			
Steel Pipes for replacement	1,599- 3- 7		
Pipe line Suspension Bridges	1,830- 8- 9		
Replacing tanks by Hydrants	348- 8- 4		
Short cut Works	603-13-11		
Extension of Hydrants in Imphal	4,971- 9- 5	9,263-12- 0	
Grand Total Rs.		11,602-10- 0	

## APPENDIX XXXIVD.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the Property in British  
India Register No. 14 during the year 1936-37.

Name of Works.	Total of Sub-Head	Total of Major Head.	Remarks.
Shillong Property.			
Repairs and Maintenance.			
Le Chatolet and Redlands and out houses	894-14-0		
Dismantling and reconstructing the Sacred Kitchen and barrack including site levelling	3,535- 4-6	4,430- 2-6	
Contingencies.			
Municipal Taxes	594-10-0		
Miscellaneous	45- 5-0	639-15-0	
Gaubati Property.			
Contingencies	124- 9-0	124- 9-0	
Grand Total		5,194-10-6	



APPENDIX XXXV.

Showing number of deaths from contagious diseases amongst cattle during the year 1936-37.

District	Equine.							Bovine.							Others.				Remarks.			
	Glanders.	Anthrax.	Surra.	Dourine.	Rabies.	Other contagious diseases.	Total.	Rinderpest.	Foot and mouth disease.	Haemorrhagic Septicæmia.	Black-quarter.	Anthrax.	Rabies.	Other contagious diseases.	Total.	Rabies.	Black-quarter.	Anthrax.		Other contagious diseases.	Total.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Manipur State		11	1				12		268	37	2	5		262	314	26			43	69	395	
Total		11	1				12		268	37	2	5		262	314	26			43	69	395	



APPENDIX XXXVI.

Showing results of preventive inoculation during the year 1936-37.

District.	Name of disease against which inoculation was carried out	Method of inoculation followed	Number of outbreaks in which inoculation was undertaken	Number of Animals which had no contact of disease			Number of animals inoculated			Number of Animals which died after inoculation			Remarks
1	2	3	4	Equine	Bovine	Others	Equine	Bovine	Others	Equine	Bovine	Others	14
Muzampur State	Anchurax Black-quarter	Serum alone	11	9	4	7	20	128		1	12	13	
Total			12	9	5		90	137		1			

APPENDIX XXXVII.

Showing number of animals treated and castrated on four during the year 1936-37.

District	Number of villages visited.	Number of men employed	Castrations performed			Treated for Contagious Diseases			Treated for non-contagious diseases			Total No. of Cases treated and castrated	Remarks
			Equine	Bovine	Others	Equine	Bovine	Others	Equine	Bovine	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	17
Muzampur State	270	One	1	26		27	2	2,295		2,297	20	340	2,637
Total			1	26		27	2	2,295		2,297	20	340	2,637





APPENDIX XXXVIII.

Showing number of animals treated and castrated at Veterinary Hospital during the year 1936-37.

District.	Number of Veterinary dispensaries.	Number of Veterinary Assistant employed.	Number of inpatients treated during the year.				Number of outpatients treated during the year				Grand total of in and out patients treated during the year.	Total number of cases, supplied with medicines but not brought to the Hospital.				Castration performed.				REMARKS.
			Equine.	Bovine.	Others.	Total.	Equine.	Bovine.	Others.	Total.		Equine.	Bovine.	Others.	Total.	Equine.	Bovine.	Others.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
MANIPUR	One	One	10	19	38	87	22	15,918	1,317	17,497	17,584	19	20,501	54	20,574	7	127	29	163	
Total			10	19	38	87	22	15,918	1,317	17,497	17,584	19	20,501	54	20,574	7	127	29	163	



## APPENDIX XXXIX.

List of British Indian Acts and Rules adopted in the Manipur State  
Excluding British Reserve.

Serial No.	Name of Act or Rule.	Darbar Resolution enforcing or adopting the act or rule.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1	(a) Civil Service Regulations (b) Fundamental Rules with Subsidiary Rules of Assam (c) Civil Account Code Vol. I	Vide Manipur State Account Rules	Assam Pension Manual has been abandoned in favour of Civil Service Regulations for State Pension purposes. (vide D. R. No. 2R dated 9-11-36) with effect from 1-10-36.
2	Civil Procedure Code Section 562-565	Darbar Resolution No. 3 of 31-3-1909	Vide Rules Promulgated by His Highness.
3	Government Servants' Conduct Rules	Darbar Resolution No. 1 of 6-9-16.	ditto.
4	Indian Motor Vehicles Act No. VIII of 1914	Darbar Resolution No. 8 of 17-10-1917	
5	Indian Opium Act 1 of 1878 and Rules framed thereunder for Assam	Darbar Resolution No. 12 of 1-9-21	
6	( Rules for issuing ) Prospecting Licenses and Mining leases	Darbar Resolution No. 13 of 17-9-24	
7	Section 7 and 29 of the Police Act 1861	Darbar Resolution No. 9 of 4-2-25	Vide Rules for the management of the State of Manipur.
8	The Assam Rifles Act 1920 [ Act 1 of 1920 ]	Darbar Resolution No. 9 of 4-2-25 Do. 15 of 19-11-28 Do. 7 of 8-5-29	ditto
9	Cruelty to Animals Act	Darbar Resolution No. 12 of 18-11-25	
10	The Indian Arms Act Manual, Assam 1927 (secs. 45 and 46)		Only Hill tribes are allowed arms under license by President Manipur State Darbar (Hill) vide Eastern Bengal and Assam letter No. 4783P, dated 8th September 1909 to Political Agent in Manipur.
1	Indian Radio Broadcasting Licenses [ Telegraph Acts 1882-1914 ]	Darbar Resolution Nos. 4 of 2-4-26 and 9 of 14-6-28	
2	Identification of Prisoners Act XXXVII of 1920	Darbar Resolution Nos. 10 of 29-3-29 and 2 of 6-11-29	
13	Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 (III of 1897)	Darbar Resolution No. 12 of 8-5-29	
14	Indian Extradition Act 1903	Darbar Resolution No. 1A of 8-11-29	
15	Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908	Darbar Resolution Nos. 6A of 16-9-31 and 4A of 15-8-34	Adopted in spirit.
16	Whipping Act	Darbar Resolution No. 5A of 7-12-32	
17	Indian Limitation Act	Darbar Resolution No. 1A of 23-8-33	
18	Matches (Excise duty) Act 1934	Darbar Resolution Nos. 1A of 17-4-34 and 4A of 18-9-35	
19	The Assam Students and Juvenile Smoking Act, 1923	Darbar Resolution No. 1A of 30-3-36	
20	Indian Treasure Trove Act	Darbar Resolution Nos. 2A of 9-11-36 and 17R of 28-2-36	
21	Assam Motor Taxation Act	Darbar Resolution No. 1(R) of 18-3-37 *	* Applicable only to the British Reserve and Mao-Imphal Road.
22	Co-operative Society Act II of 1912	Darbar Resolution Nos. 1(A) of 21-5-37 and (2)A of 1-7-37	



